THE NEW ERA
KENNEDY & SMALL, Proprietors.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Editor.

TERMS.—The NEW ERA is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at $2 per annum, if paid in advance—$2 50 if payment be delayed six months—and $3 will inariablvy be charged if not paid till the expiration of the year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.—Three copies will be sent to one address for $5; Five copies for $8; Ten copies for $15; and Fifteen copies for $20—*payment always in advance*

A. MARIAH B. VAUGHAN. JOHN SWANN MOORE.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs;
FRENCH & AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c.,
Corner of West Centre and Chesnut-sts.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Goldsboro', Aug. 30, 1853. 19—

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!
W. S. BONNER,
OPPOSITE the Post Office, offers to the citizens of Wayne a choice assortment o
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Consisting of Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Homespuns, Kerseys, Blankets, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Mouselin D Lanes, Handkerchiefs of all descriptions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes of all sorts and sizes, Umbrellas, Carpet bags, and every thing that can please the eye or protect the body. Also, a large assortment of
Groceries
Consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Crackers, Butter, Fish, Beef, Tongues, and every thing usually kept in the Family Grocery line. In this Department he has a select Stock of choice
Crockery.
Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, and a neat assortment of Glass ware.
To complete his Stock and to supply every want of his old friends, the farmers, he offers them an as sortment of articles of
Hardware,
Consisting of Spades, Shovels, Pots, Ovens, Frying-pans, Skillets, Andirons, Safirons, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Buckets, &c. &c. Also a general assortment of House Carpenters' tools unequalled in the place, all of which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest Cash price.
Wm. S. Bonner lives near the corner
West Center and Chestnut sts.,
Where he sells his cheap goods,
Both to wear and for food.
Come, dress, and buy something to eat,
Come farmers, come tinkers, come tailors,
Come carpenters, sheriffs, and jailors;
Come lawyers and doctors, and jailers,
Come to Bonner's Cheap store—Un treat.
To Do.
Goldsboro', Oct. 26, 1853. 27—tf.

HILLSFIELD ACADEMY.
JOHNSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE exercises of this School will commence on the 2nd. of January next, under the charge of S. A. O'Daniel A. B. Board free of extra charges, $5 per month. Tuition for the Languages $15 per session. For English, from $8 to $10 per session.
A. G. POWELL, } Trustees.
BRYAN SMITH, }
Johnston County, Dec. 14th, 1853. 34-tf.

B. F. GRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
Office at the Store of Messrs. Gray & Monk, North Water Street.
November 1st, 1853. 29—3y.

GRISWOLD & COBB,
(*Successors to GREGORY & GRISWOLD.*)
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Wayne and the surrounding country, that they are daily receiving from the Northern markets their
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS
of every variety and style,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every style and price.
Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils &c., &c.,
and, in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail store.
They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining the
They will give the Highest Market Price for Produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place, for CASH, or good responsible credit.
The senior partner of this Firm, truly thankful for the liberal patronage which the *old establishment* received at the hands of a generous public, sincerely hopes that his numerous friends and customers will still find it to their interest to give him a call, assuring them that they shall always be treated with the same generous courtesy and fair dealing as heretofore.
Goldsboro', Oct. 10, 1853. 26—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to POLLEY & HART,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
HAS just opened a large and general assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
All of which is New, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has *one price only*, and that marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate jobber. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the Ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1853. 93—

JOB PRINTING
executed with neatness and despatch at this Office

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY
Fall and Winter Trade.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,
by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the FALL & WINTER TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the
SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"
Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.
He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior qualities, Porte Monnaies, Wade & Butcher's, and the Lecoultre Razors, Segar Cases, Ladies Port Folios, Jet Bracelets and Broaches. A large and select assortment of Clocks; Hair Brushes; English and Buffalo Dressing Combs, &c., &c
It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.
W. SEYMOUR.
Goldsboro', Nov. 2, 1853. 31—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
WISHING to move to the South, I offer for sale the following property, viz: One Steam Saw Mill, located at Waynesboro', and scarcely a mile from Goldsboro', Wayne County, on the Neuse river; newly fitted up and in good repair. The boilers and most of the running gear are entirely new. The Mill will cut with one Saw in motion 6,000 feet of lumber per day, and is so arranged as that two Saws can be readily used.
Also two unimproved lots in the town of Goldsboro', situated on East Center street, and fronting on the railroad, adjoining the lots of W. S. Bonner.
Also one tract of land situated in Wayne County, containing upwards of 360 acres, two miles distant from Goldsboro', and adjoining the lands of Theophilus Best, Tarlton Thompson and Wm. Rouse, with sufficient lands cleared for a four horse farm.
Any or all of the above property will be sold on accommodating terms, in exchange for negroes or otherwise to suit purchasers.
Persons wishing to buy may examine the property any time on application to the subscriber.
WM. J. ROUSE.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 3d, 1854. 36-tf.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21. inst. a negro boy, by the name of Elick, the said boy is about six feet high, of rather light complexion. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail in this State, so I can get him.
The said boy may probably be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Lewis Peacock's, as he has a wife there, in Columbus county N. C.
JETHRO MURPHEY.
Goldsboro', Jan. 24, 1854. 39.—tf.
☞ The Conductors on the Cars are respectfully requested to keep a look out, as he may attempt to escape by public conveyance.

MORE NEW GOODS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
HENRY STROUSE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store, one door North of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Mousline Delaines, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams; a choice lot of Prints, also, a fine assortment of Jaconet, Swiss, and Checked Muslins; Bobbinet, Lace, and Edgings; a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c., &c. A choice lot of Silk Bonnets. Also, a very large stock of
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats; a fine lot of Cloaks, Pants, and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CARPETING, &c., &c.
The above Goods will be sold, for Cash, as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.
For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgements, and solicits a continuance of their favors.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

WAS committed to Wayne County Jail, on the 31st Oct. last, a negro man who calls his name Billy Holmes, and says he is free. He is about 6 feet high, dark complexion, good teeth, and weighs about 170 lbs., his age is about 24 years. He further says that he was bound to Judge Sanders at 10 years of age, and remained with him until he was 21; after which he went to Wilmington and had a fight with one Charles Hamburg a white man, for which he was imprisoned; that Mr. John Cowan paid the cost, that he agreed to work with Mr. Cowan until he was paid, and from whom he eventually hired his time; he then worked on the Light Boat two months; then as Fireman on the Petersburg Railroad two months; and thence came to Goldsboro', where, after committing several acts of larceny, he was committed to Jail. It is generally believed that he is a runaway slave. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
☞ Billy says his mother's name is Amy Hays, and his father is Billy Holmes (the Barber)—born and raised in Wake county.
OLLIN COOR, Sheriff.
Goldsboro', Nov. 29, 1853. 32—tf.

SCHOOL NOTICE—SPECIAL.
I INVITE the attention of Parents and Guardians of Goldsboro', and vicinity, to the fact, that the Primary and high Departments, with every accommodation for Board and Instrection, will open the 16th of January, 1854,
JAMES H BRENT.
Goldsboro', 31st Dec. 1853. 33—tf.
☞ Wilmington Commercial, newdern News, North State Whig, and Richmond Christian Advocate, will please copy.

PAINTS OILS AND WINDOW GLASS.—We would remind builders that we keep constantly on hand a large supply of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., and we pledge ourselves to sell as low if not lower than any other house in North Carolina.
VAUGHN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Dec. 20, '53.

RHEUMATISM CURED.—We can assure all who are afflicted with this painful disease, that they will find a sure remedy, one that has cured its Thousands of severe cases, Rhett's Rheumatic Liniment. Sold by VAUGHN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Dec. 20, '53

THE best Cough Syrup in the world, is the Balsamic Mixture, sold by
VAUGHN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', 20, '53.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.—One gross Babbett's Celebrated Yeast Powders.
Call and get a box at
VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro,' Sept. 6.

THE NEW ERA.

Devoted to the Interests of Education, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts---Independent in Politics and Religion.

VOL. II. GOLDSBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854. NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one square not exceeding fourteen lines, $1 for the first, and 25 cts for each subsequent insertion those of greater length in proportion. Contracts for advertising by the year will be made on favorable terms.
Advertisements sent without stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
To ensure proper attention, all communications and letters on business must be addressed to the Editor post-paid.

Agricultural.

HINTS ON PLANTING IN 4854.

THE short crops in western and central Europe in 1853, have served to raise the price of grain and provisions to a degree that must lessen the consumption of cotton goods by the millions, and compel them to give a largely increased amount of their labor for their daily and indispensable food, during the next twelve months. It would be equally unsafe and unsound reasoning to expect so fruitful a year in 1854, in England and France, as fully to compensate the deficiency arising from the bad weather and other disasters to agriculture, in 1853. The price of breadstuffs and provisions in Great Britain and this country will rule comparatively high until the harvest of 1855, if not longer. Hence the production of grain and meat deserve the particular attention of American farmers. Nor should cotton planters overlook this great department of rural industry. They need no one to tell them that every cotton plantation on which much business in done, needs for home consumption, a good deal of corn and bacon or other meat; and if their important money-crop should happen to go down to a low figure in Liverpool, by reason of a general war in Europe, and a great scarcity of breadstuffs and provisions, the wise husbandman who had produced much grain and meat in 1854, and something less of cotton, would show to his friends and neighbors next autumn, that he had so managed as to have the great markets of the world in his favor. These vary exceedingly, and should be studied closely, if one would have his dish not bottom upwards when it rains porridge. As no one can say authoritatively what the future will bring forth, the safest course in the long run is to unite legitimate planting with legitimate farming; and this policy, wisely pursued, will be best for the planting States.

As many of our readers are now plowing for planting corn and cotton, we will offer such suggestions as would be likely to be elicted were the writer walking with them over their broad fields, where plows were turning up the fresh earth. This mellowing of the ground before committing seed to its warm and nourishing bosom, is an operation of peculiar interest. Let us talk it over, and see why it is that plow, harrow and hoe the earth at all; and if it will not pay a better profit on the labor, to plow a little deeper, and pulverise the earth more thoroughly. Looking back to past harvests and by-gone experience, this soil did not yield the most abundant crops; and it must be confessed that it was not perfectly mellowed deeper than a very few inches at its surface. Now, one of the most striking peculiarities of the best river bottoms is the facility with which the roots of corn, cotton, sugar-cane, and even wheat, descend into the ground two, three, and sometimes four feet, in search of their appropriate aliment. Wherever a previous subsoil allows the roots of forest trees to penetrate deely into the earth, and it is not too wet, trees generally grow to a large size.—Good gardeners and vine-growers trench, or spade up the ground to three or four times the depth that a mule ever plows it in common field culture. There may be a bed of pipe clay, or a stratum of hard-pan just below the surface soil, from which the spongioles of agricultural plants can extract no nourishment. To force the plow into such a worthless mass of earthy matter were a loss of labor; but in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, if one wants large, paying crops, he must plow *deep*, not one year only, but from year to year, and in spring, summer and autumn. Earth brought up to the light, warmth, and atmospheric influences by the plow in March, 1854, may not yield up its latent elements of fertility before the spring and summer of 1855. To transform a lifeless subsoil into a living surface soil is the work of time as well as of skilful tillage; but when a cultivator never begins to deepen his soil, his shallow tillage, often aided by washing rains, renders his farm less and less productive. He acts as though he owed his Mother Earth an inappeasable spite. He first (so to speak) shaves the hair off her head, (removes the native forest) then he applies a blister which lifts the cuticle; (consumes all virgin mould) then with the knife he peels off the true skin; (plows the fertility out the ground just below its mould), and then belabors the flesh that may still remain till tired, and perhaps frightened by the rattling of his mother's dry bones, he finally runs away, (as well he may) and ever after regards himself as the natural enemy of "all book farming."

In our "Study of Soils," page 76, may be found the following remarks: "As much waters enters the roots and passes out of the leaves of wheat plants in six months in Georgia as in eleven months in Maine. From the increased activity of all chemical, physical and vegetable phenomena at the South, the intelligent reader will see why a defective system of tillage and husbandry there should impoverish the land faster than at the North. But the same agencies which rapidly exhaust the elements of crops when misdirected, will recuperate with equal facility, and regain the lost fertility in the warm climate. To ascertain the changes that transpire in cultivated and uncultivated soils in the course of three, six, nine and twelve months, in different latitudes, and under various circumstances, is not so formidable an undertaking as some may suppose. By leaching a cubic foot of rich earth six months with rain-water as it falls from the clouds, one may grow wheat, corn, or other plants in pounded glass with the fertilisers so extracted; and by applying a known quantity to the crop, and weighing it when matured and thoroughly dried, he can determine the relative weight of the plants organised, and of the food given to them. Thus, if a corn plant weighs when dry eight drachms, and has received only one drachm of organic and inorganic matter extracted from a rich soil, it is plain that ground glass, heated to burn out all vegetable substances, and washed in hydrochloric acid still further to purify it, could not yield the other seven drachms of weight in the corn. It must have drawn 87 1-2 per cent. of its solids, which are carbon and the elements of water from the atmosphere and water. There are other ways in which the writer has been able to demonstrate the important fact that, in forming one hundred pounds of organised matter in cultivated plants, the soil parts with less than fifteen pounds, and often ten of its solids."

When a planter obtains a clear and correct perception how plants grow, he is not long in adapting his practice to the *known* wants of nature. But the misfortune is that the wants of nature in producing generous harvests are not generally *known*, and therefore they are not supplied. The least quantity of the earthy constituents of plants that will suffice to form a large crop of corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, or peas, can only be learned by numerous and carefully conducted experiments. Plain as this fact appears to us, in vain have we appealed to farmers and legislative bodies, a quarter of a century, for a little assistance to determine what substances, and how much of each, the soil parts with in producing the great staples of the United States. If the fact was settled beyond all doubt and controversy, that 90 parts in 100 of a perfect corn or cotton plant were water and carbon derived from the atmosphere, we could then soon determine how the other 10 parts in 100 was derived from dissolved, or decomposed mould; and how much from such minerals as potash, bone-earth, magnesia, gypsum, common salt, iron, and the like incombustible elements. There is not a single science, worthy of the name, that has been properly cultivated, which has not borne valuable fruit in the last twenty years. That of *mineralogy* has taught miners how to find gold in granite, and extract it at a profit, where 20 years ago no one would have dreamed of obtaining the precious metal, as an every day business. Being supported by Government, and encouraged to cultivate the science of *navigation*, Lieut. Maury has conferred on Commerce advantages worth indefinite millions, in his new and greatly improved Sailing Charts. Science can do nothing for agriculture so long as all legislative bodies and the public refuse to cultivate it in that connection. The deep subsoil and even the solid granite abound in the most precious elements of crops; but who will give his time and money, gratuitously, to teach us the best ways and means for extracting these elements?

Theories are not needed in this matter, nor in any department of rural affairs; of these, farmers have had more than enough for profit.—Science must give us reliable and valuable results, or give us nothing. It can not give useful results before it has all needful appliances, and prosecutes experiments in the field and laboratory to their plain and practical conclusions. We now know that ammonia is worth about ten dollars per 100 pounds, and potash half that sum, for agricultural purposes. These are the most valuable ingredients in guano, which sells at from $50 to $60 a ton. We, who once thought that any manure was dear enough at a dollar a ton, and have seen it sold at sixty times that price, may yet see a still more concentrated food of plants sold at $200 a ton. No fact in rural economy is better established than that the essential elements of fertility in all soils form but a small fraction of their weight and substance. Hence, like guano, they are soon to become articles of commerce. This will never prevent the necessary of husbanding all the manure that can be collected or made on the farm It will simply enable the planter to improve his system—to raise his cotton and grain crops with less labor and larger profits. He will then be able and willing to expend more for permanent improvements and embellishments of his home. His taste and the tastes of his family will be carefully cultivated. Landscape gardening, groves, orchards, lawns, fountains, and whatever can add beauty or interest to a rural residence, will be regarded as deserving of care and study. To sacrifice one's whole life to bags of cotton or bags of gold, is a manifestation of idolatry such as many a pagan would be ashamed to display. Wealth is a means, not an end, if rightly considered, Skilful planting implies not only the enrichment of the soil, the keeping up of good fences, free from briars, bushes and weeds, but the careful improvement of the inner man, that human society in the country may steadily advance in knowledge and virtue. D. LEE.

STALL MANURE AND STRAW.

Ordinary stall manure is a varying mixture of animal excrements, urine, and straw litter.—It is strong, in proportion to the small amount of urine and the large quantities of straw it contains. With this circumstance also its greater or less facility of decomposition entirely coincides. Amongst these ingredients the urine has the greatest tendency to putrefaction and decay, and straw the least; manure rich in urine will, therefore, pass more rapidly into fermentation, and arrive more quickly at what is called "ripeness," than when poor in this constituent.

Fresh manure is, however, no means of nourishment to plants; it becomes so only by what is termed fermentation, that is, by a previous putrefaction and decay. The coanges which manure undergoes by these processes of disintegration are chiefly to its organic or cumbustible constituents; inasmuch as these are transformed into a brownish-black pulverulent mass, (the well-known humus,) whilst a part becomes at the same time aeriform, and escapes into the atmosphere. Coincidently with this, a quantity of water is also evaporated; and from these two volatilizations it is easily understood why fermented manure is of less weight than fresh. If the matter so escaping was exclusively water, this diminution in bulk and in weight would be advantageous and desirable; for the farmer would thereby save expense in transportation, as he would employ a drier manure, and would possess in a load which had lost half its weight by desiccation the same fertilizing power that is contained in two equal loads of fresh manure. The true state of matters is, however, wholly different.

Of the proximate constituents of plants two leading classes are distinguished, the combustible (organic,) and incombustible (inorganic;) of these, the first alone are capable of fermentation and putrefaction, the latter not.

Amongst organic substances a distinction is made between such as contain, and such as do not contain, azote or nitrogen, and the former must be regarded as more scarce and valdable, as well for foddering animals as for manuring plants. Now it is precisely these azotized constituents that are always [illegible] introduce and transfer to the other ingredients the putrefactive fermentation, by the intervention of visible and invisible animals of all kinds (infusoria, maggots, worms, etc.) If by this means their nitrogen finally enters into a volatile combination, in other words, into ammonia, then it is evident that the farmer who carelessly abandons his stall-manure to the process of putrefaction, will in the generality of cases lose considerable quantities of the manuring elements it contains, and of these elements, precisely those which have the highest value. With the ammonia other volatile combinations of sulphur and phosphorus (sulphuretted hydrogen, etc.) are simultaneously generated, and these likewise escape in an aerial form. They possess an extremely offensive odor, the same as that of rotten eggs, which is strong in proportion to the activity of the putrefactive fermentation. Hence from the strength of the stench emitted during the putrefaction of animal manure a tolerably accurate conclusion may be drawn with respect to the loss of strength which may be feared.—The old maxim of the peasantry, "Whatever stinks is good for manuring," is perfectly true; the more, therefore, stinking gases (containing nitrogen and sulphur) and vapors escape from a dung-heap into the air, the less of course can it continue to retain.

Those parts of plants which contain little or no nitrogen (for instance, straw, wood, sugar, starch,) emit no disagreeable odor during putrefaction; this kind of change is called, by way of distinction, fermentation, Animal substances are richest in nitrogen, and amongst vegetable matters the seed; hence the great difference in the odor, where potatoes, sawdust sugar, etc., or flesh, cheese, pease, etc., which have been sprinkled with water, are left standing until they pass into fermentation or putrefaction.

Heat is generated by most chemical processes and in most considerable degree by those which resemble combustion. Digestion and respiration have been shown to be such processes; so also are putrefaction and decay. For this reason, we perceive a visible and spontaneous evolution of heat, wherever considerable quantities of animal or vegetable matters putrefy, decay, or rot. Hence soil rich in humus (for humust be considered vegetable fibre undergoing decay or slow combustion) will always preserve a greater amount of warmth than soil which is poor in this ingredient, and this the more, because on account of its park color it absorbs a larger proportion of the rays of the sun than a soil of lighter color. The heating of stall-manure is thus explained at once; it will be stronger in proportion to the larger masses heaped on each other, and to the abundance of azotized substances they contain, inasmuch as these latter produce a brisker putrefaction; in the first case, however, the heat is better kept together, and is constantly generated anew, because with increasing temperature the putrefactive process is more energetically carried on.

Next to heat, air and water have an essential influence upon the progress of putrid disintegration in organic matter. Substances from which all water has been removed by drying, do not suffer this decomposition, as is exemplified in dried fruits, seeds, leaves. etc, which we can preserve for years, whilst in a moist state they soon become corrupt. With a moderate degree of moisture, decomposition proceeds most rapidly and successfully. An accessive quantity of water retards it, because when substances are entirely covered with water their heating, and at the same time the access of air, are prevented.

The exclusion or non exclusion of air from fermenting vegetable and animal remains, occasions a great difference in the nature of the decomposition. In the first case, as, for example, in the decomposition of animal manure when plied together in large and compact heaps, and of urine in the drainings' reservoir, in the steeping of flax, in the fermentation of potted cheese, etc., gases and vapors of highly disagreeable odor are generated, which may be regarded as partially putrified or partially consumed substances; they are produced from want of air, or more accurately speaking, of oxygen. This decomposition is called, simply, *putrefaction*. It has the greatest analogy to charring or dry distillation, where, as, for example, in the manufacture of common illuminating gas, or in charcoal piles, from deficiency of air, half-burnt, strong-smelling combinations, tar, ammoniacal gas-water, pyroligneous acid, etc., are likewise generated in large quantity. On the contrary, when the air can freely enter, these offensive gases and vapors combine with more oxygen, and now undergo complete putrefaction or combustion; and the products so eliminated are destitute of smeel. This kind of decompostion, which is most analagous to complete combustion, and, like this, takes place with abundant air and a proper draught, is called decay.

Why putrid drainings and putrid manures, when applied to meadows or fields, diffuse at first a powerful odor, but lose this smell a short time afterwards, is therefore very simply explained; they lose their odor, because they can now absorb oxygen in any quantity from the air and from the process of putrefaction can make a further transition into that of decay.

If moist vegetable or animal tissues lie in a room from which the air is entirely or partially excluded—for instance, in a cellar which has no ventilation, or in a chest, etc.—then in the undisturbed, damp air a decomposition takes place, consisting partly of putrefaction, partly of decay—the well-known process of mouldering, recognized mainly by its close smell and simultaneous production of mould, fungi, and spongy excrescenses. By the addition of water, this kind of decomposition may be converted into putrefaction; by the introduction of a current of air, into decay; or lastly, it may be brought entirely to a close, if by means of ventilation all moisture is evaporated, and the decaying body becomes completely dry.

In common conversation, the words "putrefaction," "mouldering," and "decay," are deemed synonymous in meaning, and the one or the other of these words is used at the pleasure of the speaker to designate the changes under our consideration. In the majority of cases, it is indeed a matter of indifference, and in a strict sense not at all incorrect, inasmuch as in most decomposing bodies all three processes are of simultaneous occurrence; externally, with free access of air. decay; internally, with exclusion of air, putrefaction; in the midst, between both, [illegible] made to a distinction in these processes, the knowledge of which is important in a practical respect; we mean, the fact that we have to consider putrefying and mouldering substances only as a half-prepared or half-furnished nutriment for the plants in cultivation; decaying substances, on the contrary, as a fully prepared or perfected vegetable nutrient. By the putrefaction and mouldering of manure its constituent elements are put in training for a brisk decay, but by decay are first transferred to those combinations which are consumed by plants for their nutrition. Putrefaction and mouldering may be compared, in this respect, to the soaking, maceration, or parboiling of our food; decay, on the other hand, to its full and fiuished dressing. Peat is composed of putrefied vegetable organs; pond-mud is equally rich therein; in the same manner, we very frequently find in the subsoil considerable quantities of putrefied or mouldering vegetable tissue, for instance, what is called moor-earth, etc. All these substances must notoriously lie a longer or shorter time in the air, before they are serviceable to plants. The transformation they then undergo follows from what precedes; they pass over from a putrefied or rotten state into that of decay.

In arable land the decay of manure can only take place in its upper surface, so far as this is loose and accessable to air. If, therefore, a rapid operation is desirable, it must only be superficially plowed in, especially in heavy soil.—The deeper it is introduced into the ground, and consequently excluded from the air, the more tardy and slow must be its decay, and therefore its operation.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

DISCUSSION ABOUT MANURES.

Among the discussions of the Legislative club at Boston, we notice the following on manures, which is excellent and good as new. By the way, these discussions among intelligent and practical men, might be made one of the most useful features of our agricultural gatherings, as well as at Farmers' Lyceums, &c. The following report we clip from the *Ploughman.*

Simon Brown, Esq., said he was familiar with the preparation of manures. There was a time when some individuals held that cultivation would supply the place of manures. But this theory did not stand the test of trial.

In the common manner of preparing manure he believed much of it was wasted. We must rely on the resources of the farm for all our fertilizers, and must furnish the compost from the lands at home without relying on foreign aid.

He would keep cattle in the barn most of the time, in summer and winter, and would drop the manure into a cellar, covering it with meadow mud every morning. He would have the droppings out of the way of the frost. Would spread in autumn and turn under. If in the spring, would wait until the grass was up, and plow the land the day before planting it.

Meadow mud was not properly appreciated. Guano was a good auxiliary, but he would not depend upon it as a general thing. He would discourage the purchase of much of it. More bulk was wanted to operate upon the soil than was found in the use of concentrated manures. If land was not level enough, they must dig up the headlands, and use them as asorbents, &c.

Sandford Howard, Esq., said these remarks deserved consideration. He styled this mud as carbonaceous. Scientific men, so called, overlook this very carbon. Agricultural Chemists speak of it as acting mechanically on the soil. It is demonstrated that vegetables feed largely on carbonic acid gas, and this mud was the article to aid in producing it.

Mr. Copeland noticed special manures as introduced by Liebig. Some prepare tanks to save the urates with the phosphates and the salts. He has tried quite largely the "artificial manures." If applied before long continued rains the result has been good. If applied in any other time it is otherwise. He thought scientific men gave too much weight to Chemistry; and special manures were often applied where they were not needed. He advocated making your own manures and saving all the liquids.—The effects of sulphurate acid diluted was also noticed, and a caution given not to take "everything that was advertised."

Mr. Holmes divided the effects of manures into mechanical and chemical, &c., and defined the distinctions.

Mr. Russell, of Pittsfield, said he had always made considerable compost with muck or loam. He keeps several cows, and covers his cow-yard with these "furrow deep," and ploughs it several times during the season. He also makes compost from the sink.

Manures may be "manufactured," but not to any extent to benefit farmers. He carted out his compost in the fall, and applied 25 loads to the acre.

Mr. Proctor cited a case where a Mr. Rogers applied liquid manure from a tank to a ten acre lot by means of a barrel, much after the manner that streets are watered in cities. He thus doubled the crop of grass in the lot.

CORN BREAD.—Every body who has been at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, New York, has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerks are often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a receipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows:—One quart of sour milk, one table spoonful of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.—*Ex.*

TO KEEP PICKLES.—Keep pickles only in wood or stone-ware. Anything that has held grease will spoil pickles. Stir them occasionally and if there are soft ones, take them out and scald the vinegar, and pour it hot over the pickles that are in a solid state. Always keep enough vinegar on them to cover them well. If it is weak, take fresh vinegar and pour it on hot. Do not boil vinegar and spice over five minutes.—*Ex.*

PREMIUM BABIES.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society has offerred splendid premiums for good looking babies. Wonder if competition is restricted to free white male citizens?

There is a large and fertile space in every life, in which might be planted the oaks and fruit trees of enlightened principle and virtuous habit—up, would yield to old age and enjoyment a glory and shade.

The man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.—*Lord Kaimes.*

THE NEW ERA.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.,

[illegible], MARCH 15, 1854.

Agents for the "New Era."

Wm. Walling, Bath, Beaufort.
W. H. Bryan, Monk's Store, Sampson Co.
A. W. Ernull, Halifax Co.
A. A. Dance, Smithfield.
B. H. Bradbury, Pikeville.
F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ The Office of the New Era has been removed to West Center Street—up stairs in the new building, just completed for the purpose—over Mr. Bonner's Store, and immediately opposite the Post Office.

☞ Persons sending us money by mail will please notice our receipts, published weekly, and if any omissions occur, notify us immediately.

WILL IT PLEASE AND PROFIT?

Having devoted most of our space this week to agricultural subjects, we ask ourself involuntarily, "will it please and profit." We know that it is difficult, at times, for the general reader to confine his mind to the serious consideration of such *dry* principles. Wit and humor, frolic and fun—something to produce the vacant, unmeaning laugh would sometimes be far more acceptable than the discussion of those principles in which our interest and [illegible] are alike wrapped up, and of which [illegible] prefer to remain ignorant, rather than undergo the mental toil of unfolding them for ourselves. Wit and anecdote is good in its place, but if we would learn any thing valuable, we must think and study, and read and think with a firm determination to conquer all difficulties, and to understand all subjects that are presented to our minds—so far, at least, as our respective professions are concerned. Generally speaking, the farmers of North Carolina have just begun to read their own literature, and become acquainted with those principles upon which their success depends. To them, we know, it must yet be an irksome task to pore over the columns of a news paper where few anecdotes, *no* politics and less love tails, and tragedies are found. But let them be patient and mindful of their interests and their love for this kind of reading will, as our own, increase every day, and every day be sought for with renewed avidity. In the faithful discharge of our duty, it is our chief aim to make every sentence printed in our paper convey some wholesome truth and some valuable information. This being our object, we hope it will not be said that too much of our paper is devoted to the farmers interest.

IRISH POTATOES.

The indications of improvement, suggested by the following announcement cannot but be grateful to every cultivator of the soil, while it is highly suggestive of what his future course should be. Before coming to the case in point, however, we will remind our readers that, last Spring, we had occasion to call their attention to the fact that, in Wayne County, several of the farmers had preserved their own seed, and that, in appearance they were not only [illegible] but far superior to any that we had seen imported.—This spring, no doubt the facts are the same, and we regard this as the proper time, once for all, to admonish our readers to make arrangements whereby they will be enabled to preserve their own seed potatoes, at least, for the coming and every ensuing season. To do this, the middle of April is the best time for planting, and we hope that every farmer who may chance to read these remarks will plant about one peck of potatoes—if not more—about the middle of April ensuing, the product of which he will lay by for seed, next Spring. Let this experiment be tried, and the result, we doubt not, will be such as to stop hereafter the importation of Irish potatoes at two dollars per bushel, as has been done this, and many years past.

The following remarks apropos to this subject, we clip from the Raleigh Star, and would impress their importance and truthfulness on the minds of our readers: The Star says:

We are gratified to learn that a specimen of fine Irish Potatoes raised in this State has been sent to Norfolk, Va.; thus introducing into an important market, a valuable and abundant product of our soil. We have before us a letter from Wm. H. Wilson, Esq., of Norfolk, acknowledging the receipt of a bushel of Potatoes, as a present from our enterprising townsman John Hutchins, Esq., which he pronounces "certainly not only the finest in size and appearance, but in flavor." They were raised, we learn, by Mr. Allen, in Alamance county, who produces them from the seed of the ball every six or seven years. They have never been known to be tainted with a single speck of the rot. We have seen some of the Alamance Potatoes, and can confidently assert they will compare favorably in every respect with the very best Northern Potatoes. Indeed, the whole Western North Carolina is as well adapted to the growth of this production as any part of the world, and with it, when our Central Railroad is completed, can supply the world. We predict that the facilities of transportation by this road, will lead to a very extensive cultivation of this article, and that an immense amount of wealth will be realized to the State from it alone, as one of the fruits of that great and judicious work of improvement. We understand that in some of the Western counties, these farinacious roots are raised so easily and so abundantly, that 25 cents would be considered a remunerative price for them there.—What an enormous amount of them will be raised by our Western farmers when they learn they can get $1.75 to $2.25 a bushel—the present price in this city—and when the facilities of getting to market now in progress, shall be fully opened to them! The strongest sort of inducements will be held out not only to our farmers to bestow much attention upon this crop, but to Potatoe raisers at the North to emigrate to the Western part of our State, as a region possessing advantages for that business vastly superior to their own. One advantage of our climate is, that two crops a year may be raised, which, we presume, is not the case at the North.

Another Daily.—The Tri-weekly Herald, Wilmington, has been supplanted by a Daily, under the auspices of friend Burr, as clever a fellow as ever sat on a tripod. He publishes an excellent paper, and we are glad to think that he is prospering in business. Success to him.

HOW TO SAVE MANURE THAT WILL YIELD 100 BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

To the manufacture of manure, more than to any and all other things combined, must the judicious farmer look for the improvement of his lands, and the increased profits of his labors. Hence the subject of manures, their value and use can never be out of place in a farmers paper. For the following judicious remarks, we are indebted to a writer in the Ohio Farmer, and commend them to the attention of the public, as developing principles at once instructive and edifying, and which, if acted on cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results. The writer says:

Mr. Farmer.—I have said a family of six persons could, by saving all the house slop that usually goes into the drain, make manure enough to produce one hundred bushels of wheat.

Without a close examination, this will appear like a wild estimate, or rather, like an assumption requiring proof.

All manures are rich, as I have heretofore shown, in proportion to the amount of ammonia they contain. If manures lie around the yard, and the gaseous ammonia is suffered to escape into the atmosphere, they are but little better than dry bones, or tan from which all the coloring matter has escaped, leaving only the woody fiber.

It is a common, but mistaken idea that, passing food through the body, gives it a fertilizing principle. This process only decomposes it, and fits it for the use of vegetation. A larger amount of manure, and possessing the same quantities, would be produced by rotting it in a compost heap, where the gasses are preserved, as by passing it through the body of an animal. Generally the manure of the compost heap, is the best; for then all the nitrogen, which is the basis of ammonia, is preserved: while in the ordinary way of suffering dung to lie around the yard, it mostly escapes, thus loosing the most fertilizing portion—the nitrogen—contained in the food.

All manures, I have said, are rich in proportion to the ammonia, or nitrogen they contain Let guano be spread out, until the nitrogen has escaped, and it is no better than dry cow dung That article is tested, chemically, in the market, and is valuable just in proportion to the nitrogen contained in it. A crop of clover plowed in is far better manure than a crop of straw, because clover contains a far greater per cent of nitrogen. So, the manure of the hen house, is far richer than that of the hog-style, and that of the hog-stye, far richer than that of the cow yard, because the bugs and worms constuting the food of the fowls contain more nitrogen than does the food of hogs, and the food of hogs contains more than hay on which cows are kept.

It is not the manner, then, in which the decomposition takes place, but the constituent parts of the food that give richness, and value to manures. Nitrogen is indigestible. In the consumption of food in the body, about one half of the organic substance of it is given off by the process of breathing, sweating, &c., through the lungs, and the pores of the skin. Nitrogen remains unconsumed, and almost wholly unchanged, passing off in the urine. It is this which gives it its peculiarly offensive smell.

By far the largest portion of the nitrogen contained in the food passing off in the urine, we see the necessity of saving it as a part of the manure, it would get the full richness of the stable compost heap. To preserve it in the stable, the earth under the floor, should be hollowed bowl shaped, so that all liquids can run into it. In this should be placed straw, or other litter, well sprinkled with lime, to aid in decomposition, and plaster to detain the ammonia or nitrogen, and disinfect the heap. When it can be obtained, charcoal dust should also be liberally used, as it has a great affinity for nitrogen, which it will hold in its pores for agricultural purposes.

As often as this compost heap becomes full, or fully saturated, it should be removed, and a new one formed.

By chemical analysis it is found that each pint of human urine will produce a pound of wheat. By adding this to the compost heap, a family of six will add twelve pounds of wheat each day, to their wealth, or seventy-five bushels in the year.

To the heap add, in the course of the year, 50 bushels of hydrate (air slaked) of lime, and plaster to disinfect it, pour on your dish-water, your pot-liquor, you soap suds; heap on your potato tops, your old cucumber vines, and cabbage stalks, that now now disfigure your garden; spread the whole on about five acres, and plow it in, and you will be 100 bushels of wheat in a year, the richer for it.

Congress.—There is at present an apparent disposition to work, as well as considerable political excitement at Washington. The Nebraska—Kansas Bill, now before the House, and the policy to be adopted with respect to the Public Lands are exciting questions, and not likely to be settled in a day. The defeat, however, of the Minesota Land Bill in the House, on the 10th., gives strong indications that the distribution policy is in bad odor at present in Washington, with respect to the Minesota Bill, "Ion" of the Baltimore Sun, under date of 10th inst, says:

The defeat of the Minnesota land bill is chiefly attributable to the adoption of the Kerr amendment for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sale of the lands reserved to the United States, and whose minimum price is fixed at two dollars and fifty cents an acre. The bill, which has, so far, been matured by the other House of Congress, is not at all to be relied upon as a bill that will become an act. All public measures no before Congress must go through a log-rolling process, and one interest, or party or clique, cannot expect to be served at the expense of another.

☞ The Westminister Review for January has reached us too late for a general notice.—It's contents are as follows:

1. Constitutional Reform. 2. Propertius and his cotemporaries. 3. English Religion—its origin and present types. 4. Science at Sea.—5. "Strikes" and "Lockouts." 6. Arnold's Poems. 7. Life and Doctrine of Geoffroy St. Hilaire. 8. England's Foreign Policy. 9. Contemporary Literature.

The Central Rail Road.—We learn from the Charlotte whig, of the 7th inst., that a new locomotive, the Pactolus, has been placed upon the Western end of the North Carolina Railroad, and is engaged in conveying material for the superstructure from the Depot of the Char- [illegible] will be finished between Charlotte and Raleigh, in two years.—*Journal.*

SOWING CORN FOR PASTURE, THE DAIRY.

If the farmers of North Carolina need one thing more than another, it is pasture for their milk Cows. In the Northern States clover and the other grasses are cultivated for this purpose. In the Southern States nature generally affords ample pasture grounds, and thus, North and South of us are the farmers blessed with abundance of milk and butter, while their cows are among the chief ornaments, if they are not indeed the principal boast and glory of the farm. But even at the North other pastures besides clover, are provided, and by some are thought far preferable. This is nothing else but green corn sown broadcast or drilled, at pleasure, especially for the purpose. Can we not get some of our readers to try the experiment this season? Will not some farmer who delights in fat cows, sweet butter, and plenty of milk take a couple of acres and see what improvement he can make on as many cows by feeding them on the produce of these two acres? Try it friends, and try it *now* simply as an experiment, and let us hear from you next August or September.—We verily believe it would be the very best pasture that could be provided for those animals intended for exhibition at the next State Fair. Its efficacy has already been tried even in New York, where clover flourishes so well, as may be learned by the following:

O. M. Barber, of Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., says, on this subject, in the Patent Office Report, 1852-'3, page 183, that Corn pasture is a most convenient, cheap and valuable food for milch cows. Hear him, and try it:

The sowing of corn for pasture, and its value as a green crop to plough under for manure, is too much neglected by farmers. I prefer it to clover for cows in milk; the butter produced from it being as hard as the hardest beef tallow in midwinter. After my cows had been feeding in the corn two or three weeks I found the butter growing hard—if possible, harder than could be produced from ice. What a pleasure to the housewife to have such hard butter in warm weather! That manufactured in the month of August is of such a nature, I think as good an article can be furnished from this as the famous Orange county butter. I should like to have a trial made by some skillful person. The increase of milk is not much more than common pasture; but the flavor imparted to the butter cannot be produced from food of any other description.

Sow one and a half bushels per acre with a drill or broadcast, as the case may be. Sow from 1st to 10th of June. I have practised this mode for the past three years to my satisfaction; and I shall, for the future, continue it. I prefer corn ploughed under to clover, for green manure, thinking it will sour the land. I think the idea erroneous.

THE GARDINER INQUEST.

It has now been ascertained that this unfortunate man, after having defrauded the government out of nearly half a million of dollars, terminated his mad career by committing suicide. The following is the report of the physicians and chemists to whom the analysis of the stomach of the deceased was committed:

Laboratory U. S. Patent Office,
March 10th, 1854.

To Thomas Woodard and P. B. Key: Having, in conformity with your instructions, instituted a careful chemical examination of the contents of the stomach of the late Dr. Gardiner; also of the powder found in his pocket—both submitted to us by you on the 4th inst.—we hereby report that, in the stomach we have found substances affording the chemical re-actions characteristic of strychnine and beucin, and from the large portion of the contents of the stomach not yet completely analysed, we are convinced that these virulent poisons are present in quantities more than sufficient to have produced death.

The powder found in the pocket of the deceased has proved to be commercial strychnine, or chemically a mixture of that poison with beucin, according to the tests for those alkaloids, as given by the most eminent toxicologists. The weight of this powder is ninety five milligrammes.

We would also mention that we have found in the stomach several pieces of paper—one of which was folded at the margin in the manner that druggists wrap powders. Signed

Daniel Breed, M. D.
Louis H. Steiner, M. D.

All the physicians present then rendered their opinions respectively, and after due deliberation the following verdict was agreed upon:

From the evidence before us we are of opinion that he, (the late Dr. Gardiner) came to his death from strychnine and beucin intentionally taken after conviction, sentence, and being placed in the custody of the deputy marshal."

SMALL POX.

We regret to learn from the Tarboro Southerner, that small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Pitt county. The Southerner says:

We regret to learn that this dreadful disease has made its appearance in Pitt county, and is prevailing in several districts to a considerable extent. It was introduced into the family of Mrs. Brown, living about four miles from Greenville on the Williamston road, by a young man recently from New York, and on its first appearance was treated as measles. From thence it spread until about seventy cases have occurred and seven deaths. No case has yet appeared in Greenville, but business there is nearly suspended—and the Superior Court, which was to have been held there this week, was adjourned by Judge Caldwell without transacting any business.

The commissioners of Tarboro have passed ordenances interdicting communication with the infected regions under a penalty of $100 for free persons and 39 lashes in the case of slaves.

The following receipe, whose efficacy is vouched for, by an eminent physician, as a cure for Measles, Scarlet fever and Small Pox, may possibly be of some use in case a physician cannot be obtained, and even in casese where the physician is not practically acquainted with the disease.

On the first appearance of fever and irritation on ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on. Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitails, (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected,) and one of sulphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitrol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessels, with four or five drops of water; this done [illegible] up, or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture, a table spoonful should be given to an adult, and two tea spoonful to a child. every second hour until the symptoms of disease vanish

Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, is the result. The action of the medicine is thus explained: The herb, by its febrile qualities lays hold of the fever which it immediately strangles while the zinc the part of a tonic, instantly restoring equilibrium.

It may, however, be necessary further to note that should the bowels become obstructed in the progress of the disease, (an evil in no wise common) then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed by two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the herb treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given an adult and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every drug or form of treatment whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

N. Y. Sun.

HOW TO PROCURE GUANO FOR A WHEAT CROP.

We have elsewhere directed the readers attention to the importance of pastures for milk cows. We also pointed out the way whereby these pastures may be had. Since penning our remarks we cast our eye on the following communication to the Country Gentleman, which we deem worthy of attention, and somewhat confirmatory of the idea advanced on the fitness of sowing corn for pastures. The writer says:

How to procure guano for a wheat crop?—Why send the money to Longett & Griffing, of New-York, and you will receive guano in return if you so order it, the captious joker will say. Even so. But how obtain the money for that purpose, without teaching upon any extraneous source? "Why," says the joker, "the extra product of wheat will pay for the guano." Possibly it may, and more gain if it do. How to procure guano for a wheat crop? I will tell thee, gentle reader.

Instead of sun drying your land all summer in the fallow system, plow it crosswise in the first week of June and drag it without lapping, and sow, broadcast, from three to four bushels of indian corn—and sweet garden corn if you can obtain the seed—and then cover it up with a gang plow or large cultivator. Take no further care till the last week of August, when you must mow down the corn fodder, tie it up in bundles and remove it to an adjoining field, for the purpose of clearing the ground for plowing, and set the bundles up in shocks, and as soon as cured, put it into large cocks, say a load to a cock, and let it take a sweat. In a dry spell of weather open the cocks in the morning and cart to the barn in the afternoon, and stack it in the new same as hay, and salt every two layers of bundles at the rate of a barrel of salt to five acres of fodder. Or if you like it better, stack it to the weather, in long, narrow stacks, in joints about ten feet long, and thatch it with straw, English fashion.

The fodder from one acre, when cured, will weigh from four to seven tons. Mr. Alpheus Morse, of Eaton, told me at our county fair, that he had weighed half an acre of dry corn fodder, and its weight was three and a half tons, or seven tons to the acre. His farm, it must be borne in mind, is in a very high state of cultivation. This corn fodder is worth $10 per ton when hay is worth $7. Four tons at $10 per ton = $40 per acre. Seed, $3; moving and binding, $2; carting, $1.50 = $6.50. $33.50 profit on the acre to buy guano with! The land is left perfectly clean and mellow, and there is no loss in the consumption of the fodder, for the cattle do not leave a sign of it in the manger.

For soiling milch cows in the dry months of August and September, corn fodder is a complete stop-gap to the cows drying up, an object aimed at by all practiced men. Half an acre is amply sufficient for ten milch cows. Try it, brother farmers, and see how much money you have lost in your life time.

If these calculations be correct, what an immense amount of fodder is lost every year in New York state alone; for it is well known that all soil suitable for wheat will grow corn fodder to perfection.

Who will profit from the fact, that one acre of corn fodder will buy two hundred weight of guano to the acre for six acres of land? Corn fodder will revolutionize farming in the northern states. John R. Chapman. *Orchard Cottage, Oneida Lake, Madison co., New York.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ALPS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Sufferings at Sea—England in a State of War—Popularity of the Measure—Troops Moving—England Endorses Napoleon's Letter—Reply of the Czar—Austria Suspected—Interesting from the East—British Steamers Seized by Russians—Another Turkish Victory—Servian Occupation—Cotton Better—Flour Lower, &c.

New York, March 7.—The steamer Alps arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates of February 18th. The Atlantic arrived out on the 16th ult. The Alps brings 29 passengers.

American vessel lost—starvation at sea.

The barque Boma Dea, from Savannah for Liverpool, was picked up off the coast of Ireland waterlogged. The crew had been 12 days without food or water, and ten had died of starvation, including the master. The remaining seven were landed at Swansea and are doing well.

Great Britain.

England was in a state of war, and troops were embarking at all the ports. The British contingent and force had been increased to 20,000 men. Lord Raglan having declined the command, it will be otherwise filled. The Queen's guard, a regiment of cavalry, were to embark from Southampton on the 22d. Six other regiments of cavalry were holding themselves in readiness. Engineers, Sappers and Miners, flying artillery and field batteries were already for instant embarkation at various stations. All the regiments in service were to be raised to 1000 men each. All the artillery men were armed with Minie rifle. The Niagara was to embark troops at Liverpool on the 22d, and the Cambria at Kingston, Ireland, on the 25th.

The war was very popular and recruits were abundant, especially from Ireland.

The first detachment of the Baltic fleet was already at Spithead.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. D'Israeli asked if Napoleon's letter to the Czar was authentic? Lord John Russell responded in the affirmative, and stated that the British government would hold itself responsible for its sentiments.

A terrific storm occurred at Liverpool on the night of the 17th. Much damage was done, but we have no details.

France.

Advices from Paris state that the Czar had sent an answer to Napoleon's letter, and that it was of unfavorable character. Eighty thousand men, the flower of the French army, were ready

THE NEXT WHEAT CROP.

Our correspondents from various quarters, speak unfavorably of the growing wheat crop. The general openness of the winter has so much exposed the ground, that the plants have been thrown out by changes of frosts and thaws. A mild wet spring may restore a large portion of the roots to suitable cover, by which they will throw out new stools, and disappoint present expectations. As soon as the freezing weather is past, it would be of good service to go over the wheat field with a roller, by which means the roots would be pressed into the earth, so that they might grow again. We give a few items from different parts of the State, to show the present opinion on the prospects of the wheat crop:

Hon. C. Stow, writes us from Ashtabula co; —"We have had a hard winter for wheat and clover, so much freezing and thawing, and very little snow. I had a fine field of clover, which I designed to plow in next summer for wheat, in clay ground, which, I think is nearly all killed; the roots are thrown out from 2 to 6 inches above ground. Many fields of wheat will be doubtless entirely destroyed, and all much injured."

J. T. Glazier, of Adams county, writes:—"The wheat in this county looks badly at this time; on our clay ground, it appears to be all frozen out. The winter has been very open, which has given full blast to the wind, and that has been very cold."

These items are from the extreme north-east and south west points of the State, 275 miles apart, midway between these is Logan county:

The Bellefontaine *Gazette* says:—"We are informed that wheat in this county promises a very different yield. A favorable spring may make half a crop. No more can be hoped for under the most favorable circumstances. It is generally winter-killed, and harvest, of course, will be unusually late."

G. W. Gregg, of Pickaway county, also writes: —"Most of our wheat will not produce any thing."

As a consequence of these apparent failures, and also of the active speculative demand for bread-stuffs, great inquiry is made for spring wheat for seed; but as this crop has not been heretofore raised except to a limited extent in particular localities, it is impossible to tell at once where the seed is to come from; we have made considerable inquiry, but without success. Northern seedsmen will bring it into the market if it is to be found. We would advise enquirers to address [illegible] Clark & Son, Cleveland, or H. C. White & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WORK! WORK!!

I have seen and heard of people who thought it beneath them to work;—to employ themselves industriously at some useful labor. Beneath them to work! Why, work is the great motto of life; and he who accomplishes the most by his industry, is the most truly great man—ay, and is the most distinguished man among his fellows, too. And the man who so forgets his duty to himself his fellow creatures and his God—who so far forgets the great blessings of life, so as to allow his energies to stagnate in inactivity and uselessness—had better die; for says Holy Writ, "He that will work not, neither shall he eat." An idler is a cumberer of the ground—a weariness and curs to himself, as well as those around him.

Beneath human beings to work! Why, what but the continued industry that brings forth the improvement that never allows man to be contented with any attainment he may have made, or any work he may have effected—what but this raises man above the brute creation, and under Providence, surrounds him with comforts, luxuries refinements, physical, moral and intellectually blessing? The great orator, the great poet, and the great scholar, are great workingmen. The vocation is infinitely more laborious than that of any handicraftsman, and the student's life has more of anxiety than that of any other man; and without the perseverance, the attention of real industry, he can never succeed.—Hence the number of mere pretenders to scholarship, of those who have not the strength and industry to be real scholars, but stop half way, and are mere smatterers—a shame to the profession.

Beneath human beings to work! Look in the artist's studio, the poet's garret where the genius of immortality stands ready to seal his works with her unefaceable signet, and then you will only see industry standing by her side.

Beneath human beings to work! Why I had rather a child of mine be stupid labor regularly at the lowest and meanest employment, than to waste its time, its body, mind and soul, in folly, idleness and uselessness. Better to wear out in a year, than rust out in a century.

Beneath human beings to work! What but work has tilled our fields, clothed our bodies, built our houses, raised our churches, printed our books, cultivated our minds and souls? "Work out your own salvation," says the inspired Apostle to the Gentiles.

DOUBLE PROFITS VS. ACRES.

Many farmers, at the present time are laying their plans for putting in an unusual number of acres of corn and other crops, the present season, in the expectation that high prices of farm products will continue for a year to come. Now, as the object desired is an increase of profit, we would advise farmers to consider that this may may often be better secured in some other way than by increasing the number of acres devoted to any sort of crops. Let us look at an illustration:

Farmer A. resolves to plant a field of 50 acres of corn, but having but little capital or help, he must do it with the commonest cultivation. The land is of good average quality, and will yield 40 bushels per acre with ordinary tillage, but owing to some bad weather at planting, he gets behind hand, as is quite common, and only realizes 30 bushels per acre. The account will stand about thus:

Cost of plowing, per acre	$1 25
Harrowing and marking,	50
Planting and seed,	1 00
Cultivating and tending,	1 50
Cutting and shocking,	1 25
Interest and taxes, or rent of land	3 00
Total expenses,	$5 50
Cr. 30 bush corn, worth 35 cts. in crib	10 50
Profit per acre,	2 00

This will give a profit of $100 on his field of 50 acres. Now, let us look at the other side of the question.

Farmer B. determines to plant only 25 acres of corn—the land of the same character, but the culture different. He first applies all the manure that has accumulated about his barn yard, or that he can obtain from the nearest village or tavern, and then with a double team and large plow, or by two teams and plows following in the same furrow, he turns up the soil to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, which is 3 or 4 inches deeper than it was ever plowed before. This, together with the manure, causes his corn to grow and flourish during the latter part of summer, while farmer A's crop was stopped by drouth. Besides having only half as many acres to plant and cultivate, he is able to do all the work in good time and when the ground is in the best order. The consequence is that he obtains a yield of 60 bushels per acre—or as much corn from 25 acres, as A got from 50. Now let us see how the account of profit will stand:

Manuring, 12 loads per acre, 32 cts per load	$4 00
Plowing with double team	2 50
Harrowing and marking	50
Planting and seed	1 00
Cultivating and tending thoroughly	2 00
Cutting and schocking	1 50
Interest and taxes, or rent of land	3 00
Total expenses	$14 50
Cr.—60 bushels of corn, worth 35 cts in crib	21 00
Profit per acre	$5 50

[The fodder in each case will pay for husking, &c.]

This gives a profit of $162.50 on the field of 25 acres, besides leaving the field worth at least $40 more for the next year's crop, in consequence of the manuring and deep plowing; so that B. has gained twice as much from 25 acres, as A did from 50 acres.

Should corn happen to be only 30 cents per bushel, it will be seen that farmer A's crop will barely cover expenses and leave him 50 cents an acre, profit! while farmer B will still realize $3.-50 per acre, or seven times as much as A, besides the benefit to his land.

Any person who has fairly tried the experiment of manuring and extra deep plowing for corn, especially on strong soils, will testify that our estimate of the increase of yield obtained thereby is rather below than above the truth; and the true way to double our crops and our profits, is to double the depth instead of the breadth of our fields.

to embark simultaneously with the English troops.

The Paris Moniteur contains official notice of the annexation of New Caledonia to France.

AUSTRIA.

Austria was making extensive preparations for war, and her fidelity to the cause of the allies was very strongly suspected.

FROM THE EAST.

The large part of the allied fleet had been ordered to remain in the Borsphorus.

No further operations on the Danube were reported. Omer Pasha had caused two Greek spies to be hung. Kalafat was garrisoned by 30,000 Turkish troops, and the position was deemed almost impregnable. Gen. Auress, who commanded the Prussians at the battle of Cituate, had been disgraced for his defeat, and sent to the Caucasus.

The British steamer Haidee, with some Turks on board, had gone ashore near Sebastopol, and been seized by the Russians.

Russia was still endeavoring to impress the holy character of the war upon the minds of the soldiers. They are told that they are on their way to receive Christ's sepulchre from the infidels.

The Patriarch of Moscow had delivered an exciting address to the soldiers on their leaving for the Danube.

The Russians had again been defeated in an attack on fort St. Nicholas, with the loss of 2,000 men.

The Prince of Servia had arrived at Vienna. His object was supposed to be to negotiate for the temporary occupation of Servia by Austrian troops.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Cotton was firm, and prices a shade higher. Middling grades had advanced 1-16@1. The sales of the week were 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 21,000, and exporters 3,500 bales. Fair Orleans 6 1-2d; middling 5 15-16d. Fair Uplands and Mobile 6 1-4d; middling Mobile 5 7-8; middling Uplands 5 3-4d. The real prices, however, are 1-16 a 1-8 above these quotations.

Breadstuffs—Flour was only a trifle lower.—Wheat active at firm rates. Corn had declined 2s. per quarter. Canal flour 40s a 40s 9d.—White and yellow corn 47s a 48s.

Provisions—Beef was stiffer, but not quotably higher. Bacon firm and tending up. Lard 55s. 6d. a 57s.

Ashes unchanged.

Rosin firm at 6s. 6d. for common, and 12s. for fine. Crude Turpentine 14s. 3d., spirits 58.

Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm, but in limited demand. Rice steady at 23s. Tea a shade lower.

London Markets.—Buyings up to colonial and foreign produce markets dull; Breadstuffs dull; Cotton firm; Money abundant; Consols 91 1-2; American Stocks quiet and unchanged.

Havre, Feb. 17th.—Sales of cotton for the week 3,000 bales. Stock 71,00 bales. Market dull.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important

The Czar's Reply to Napoleon—Hopes of Peace Again Held Out—War Movements—Russia Threatened by France—The Greek Insurrection—Bombardment of Kalafat—Rumored Capture of Turkish Ships of War by the Russians—The Russians and the Great Central Army in Bessarabia—Failure in Breadstuffs—Decline in Cotton, &c.

New York, March 7—12, P. M.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, where she is aground, but will probably get off at high tide. Sailed Liverpool 22d.

The Ariel and City of Glasgow arrived out the 20th.

The gales at Liverpool, on the night of the 17th, was very severe, but the accidents to American shipping were but slight.

The Czar's letter from St. Petersburg, in reply to Napoleon's epistle, reached Paris on the 18th. to Napoleon's epistle, reached Paris on the 18th. Nicholas declines to accept the proposed arrangement submitted to him. The Paris Moniteur, the official organ, says this puts an end to all hopes of peace.

Troops were embarking on the 22d from Liverpool, Dublin and Southampton for the seat of war. Ships were fitting out rapidly at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

French troops are embarking from Africa for Turkey.

Nothing had transpired on the Danube.—Omar Pasha was strengthening Kalafat. His reserves were advancing to Widin and Altariza. The camp at Shumla was broken up.

Fortifications were going on at Constantinople.

The health of the Turkish army and of the allied fleets was excellent.

Six thousand men and 24 ships left on the 7th, under the escort of 11 English steamers.

It was reported that when the French and English troops arrive, a measure will be proposed by the Sultan to the Divan to give Christians and Moslems equal civil rights.

An important debate had taken place in the English Parliament on the Turkish question, and the army and navy supplies had been voted.—The Queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition and marine engines.

A dreadful colliery explosion had occurred at Ince Hall, Wigan. One hundred men were killed.

The Queen and Lord Chamberlain have notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear at Court in any costume he chooses to wear.

The King of Naples was attempting to form a general Italian league.

The war is very popular in Russia. Joseph Stonge and a deputation were still at St. Petersburg, but had not seen the Czar.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Cotton was flat at 1-16d. decline. Sales of the three days, 19,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to exporters and 2,000 to speculators. Brown & Shipley quote fair Orleans 6 1-2d; middling 6d; Fair Uplands 6 1-4d; middling 5 7-8d. These are extreme rates.

Breadstuffs continues to rise. Wheat had advanced 2d., and flour 6d. Corn was more active at former rates. Canal flour 41s. a 41s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 41s. 6d. a 42s.; white wheat 12s. 8d.; red 11s. a 12s. 2d. White Corn 48s.; yellow 47s. a 47s. 6d.

McHenry quotes Bacon about equal in demand and supplies. Beef and Pork in moderate demand. Lard less active. Tallow dull.—Linseed cake on the rise.

Rosin in good demand. Turpentine dull.

London.—West India sugar active at 6d advance. Coffee quiet. Tea duller. Rice active at full rates. Tallow firm.

At Manchester trade was quiet and business restricted.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Feb. 23d.—Three thousand troops embarked here to-day.

The Greek insurrection again had assumed a formidable aspect. Six thousand were in arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.

Telegraphic reports state that the Russians were bombarding Rutschuk.

An improbable rumor was current that the Russians had taken seven Turkish ships of war. This finds no believers.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed England in favor of the war.

The English funds were languid, and had declined. Consols closed at 90 3-4 a 90 7-8 for account and 90 7-8 a 91 for money.

It is reported that if Austria does not immediately declare herself unequivocally, France will send an army of 100,000 men to the Italian frontier, and the same force upon the Rhenish frontier.

New York, 12, *P. M.*—The Atlantic has just got off, but will not come up to-night.

THE ASIA AT BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL NEWS—MARKETS, &c.

BOSTON, March 10th.—The Royal Mail steamer Asia has arrived here from Halifax. Her mails will be despatched for the South this afternoon.

In looking over the European papers and letters, there is little additional news beyond which has already been forwarded.

The general aspect of the affairs is decidedly warlike. The London Times reiterates the opinion that a general European war is now reduced almost to an absolute certainty—that all now depends upon the disposition of the Czar, who, at last accounts, was determined to carry out his plans. The most extensive preparations for war were apparent throughout Russia.

The French Journals are all warlike, and some of them highly indignant at the course pursued by Nicholas, and his sentiments in reply to Napoleon's letter.

The Breadstuffs market closes firm in Liverpool and London, at the very latest dates.—There was, however, a very large supply and heavy shipments.

Cotton closed dull, and tending downward.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—Provisions—Beef is active at very full rates, especially for new, of which 1000 tierces were sold—the Government buying freely. The stock at Liverpool is bare, consequently purchasers have been compelled to pay 105s. for prime Mess. "Dominick's" brand has sold as high as 113 a 120s. Sweet old brands move freely at full prices. The market for Porkis very dull, and holders are anxious to realize. Bacon continues in good demand, and sells freely as it arrives. Shoulders and Hams are inquired for Cheese—There is no good on the market. Dealers demand 53 a 61s. Lard—Sales to arrive have been made at 55s. Tallow—There is a fair business doing, and St. Petersburg sells at 65s. Linseed Cake is without change. Ashes are quiet. Quercitron Bark retails at 9s. for Baltimore, and 11s. for Philadelphia. Cloverseed is in moderate request at 54 a 55s. for fine new. Linseed Oil is in good demand at 34s. Rice—Carolina is in rather better demand.

London Markets, Feb. 24.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report a steady business during the week in the Colonial Produce Markets.—Breadstuffs closed at rather firmer prices. Produce from the Baltic has advanced to some extent. Money, for short periods, continues very abundant. Consols leave off at 91 7-8 for money and 91 3-4 for account. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, by the last returns, is stated at £10,000,000. Bar Silver, 5s 1 7-8d; new dollars 5s. Metals—Iron is steady, with a fair business. Rails £8; Bars £8 10s. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 77s. on the Clyde. Copper is in moderate demand; Tile and Cake 226. Tin is firm, but the business doing is not large. Lead is in good request; common Pig £23 to 10s a 25 15s.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WILMINGTON, N. C. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

At the close of a season of signal prosperity the King of Israel reviewed the dealings of God with him, and thus gave utterance to the fellings of his grateful heart. *Thou crownest the year with thy goodness.* So would the Trustees of the Wilmington Seamen's Friend Society recognise and record the divine goddess which has crowned the first year of their active operations. The origin of the Society was but the little spring babbling up away in the mountains,—so small that a single ox on a summer day might have drained it dry; but in its flow, for while lost underground and then re-appearing—other kindred streams have fallen in and now it is a respectable brook with the prospect of swelling to a river to make glad the city of our God. To secure the objects of the Society, viz: The social and moral improvement of Seamen and their humane treatment, it was deemed fundamental to establish a good Sailor's Home—a Boarding House of good character where they should be protected in their money and morals; where they should respect themselves and gain the respect of others; where the sick, the wrecked and the destitute may be provided for, and where with a divine blessing their feet may be turned into the pathway of life. A commodious lot and house for this purpose have been purchased and partially occupied. Extensive repairs needful to put the house in complete order, so that the stores underneath may furnish an annual rent towards its support, and rooms be fitted to accommodate at one time at least 100 men, have been commenced, and will be carried on to completion as fast as the means can be obtained. A Financial Statement both of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Society is herewith submitted; showing the Receipts to have been $8 501 45 and the Expenditures $7-956 80; leaving in the Treasury $514.65.—Besides there are good subscriptions payable on call to the amount of $3,250,74.

It is estimated that $5000 more will be indispensable to make the building what it should be and $2000 to furnish the rooms. To the Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society recently organized for this purpose, we look with entire confidence for their labors of love in the last named amount, and to the continued indefatigable labors of our Agent, the Rev. Wm. I. Langdon, together with our own co-operation to secure the former. The substantial cordiality which has and the cause of Seamen have been everywhere received has greatly encouraged our hearts. our present prevailing sentiments is that we are pledged to a work—not as a matter of charity, but as a debt long due to our brethren of the sea—which with divine aid must be carried on to completion. We earnestly covet both the honor and reward of co operating with the American Seamen's Friend Society, and all kindred institutions in gathering the harvest of the Sea. And when the abundance of the Sea shall have been converted, we hope to bear some humble part in the song which shall ascribe all glory to God.

All papers friendly to the above cause will please copy. C. D. ELDIS, President.

Ladies' Department.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FOOD AND COOKING.

Americans are so fond of "good living," and American housewives are so in the habit of toiling early and late in the kitchen to cook rich dishes and compound delicacies for the table, that it would seem that the laws of life and health were utterly unknown, and each year diminishes our surprise at the rapidly increasing ranks of feeble and dispeptic men and women, even among the farmers, who enjoy so much fresh air and exercise. But is is not the part of prudence to preserve the health, and thus lengthen the life?

Spring is close at hand—the season which of all others requires that health should be specially cared for, and moreover many are anticipating a sickly summer throughout our land; shall we not seek to ward off fevers and other disorders, by keeping our systems in order from this time forward. And do not commence by taking a dose of pills or sar-aparilla, or any other medicine. We believe more of all the medicine taken throughout the land, is injurious, than beneficial. Leave that for extreme cases, and resort instead, to such care of the health as good sense would indicate.

Proper previous attention to cleanliness, food, air, and exercise, we believe would avert nearly or quite all the fevers that the coming season will produce. All of these essentials to good health have been dwelt upon from time to time in our columns. We only propose now to make a few suggestions about cooking.

Greasy food, unwholesome bread, (sour, heavy, or warm,) and so much variety as to induce eating too heartily, are doubtless the leading causes of the derangement of the stomach and bowels. We have formerly shown in this paper (vol. 7, page 94.) that much fat was injurious to health, especially in the spring and summer; as fat, besides being difficult of digestion, contains more carbon than any other food, and hence produces too much animal heat, inducing feverishness and disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver. More animal heat is needed in winter than summer, and hence more carbon can then be safely disposed of, and it is as rational to change the food in spring, as to change the clothing.

Yet we believe that in a majority of farmers' families, as great an amount of hog's fat and salt pork is consumed in summer as in winter; principally because it is more easily preserved in warm weather, than other and healthier meats. Yet a little care and but a trifling additional expense, would secure fresh meats or corned beef, in its place, if it was considered really important. Farmers,' and farmers' wives, will you not, for your own sakes and those of your children, make this change this spring, and see if you are not satisfied with the result?

Begin to effect this change very early in the season—now, and much of the languor of spring and sickness of summer will be avoided. Substituted lean meat for fat, and diminishes the amount of meat eaten, by substituting to a considerable extent, both vegetables and simple puddings in their stead.

GRAVIES AND FRIED MEATS.—If fried pork must be used as an article of food, to some extent, do not suffer the drippings or fat to be ever placed upon the table by gravy. Turn it out, leaving but a spoonful or two in the skillet, then pour in water or milk, and thicken while boiling, with a little flour and water rubbed till free from lumps. With the addition of salt, this makes a wholesome and palatable gravy.—Gravy should be made in the same way for all fried meats. Fried meats usually, however, absorb, too much fat to be strictly healthful.—Meats broiled on the gridiron or baked in the oven, are more digestible.

TO BAKE MEAT.—In baking meat, see that the oven is of right heat, so as to bake quickly without scorching. Rub salt, and if desired, sage or other herbs upon the meat, and put it in the dripping pan, with water in the bottom, so as to absorb the juices of the meat which would otherwise be dried and burned upon the dish. Beef should be cooked "rare," other meats thoroughly. When the meat is taken up for the table, set the dripping pan on the fire, remove the extra fat, add more water and make gravy as for fried meat.

AGRICULTURAL.—The committee of the State Agricultural Society has awarded the first premium for the largest quantity of corn grown on one acre of land (originally capable of producing not more than 15 bushels to the acre,) to J. W. Woodfin, Esq. of Buncombe county, who made 109 bushels of corn on one acre; the 2d premium to J. K. Cathey of Buncombe, who made 101 bushels and 18 quarts, and the 3d to Rev. Sidney Weller of Halifax, who made 73 bushels and 6 quarts.

N. W. Woodfin showed by certificates that he had made 149 bushels and 3 quarts; but he could not receive the premium because he failed to forward a statement of his mode of cultivation.—*Standard.*

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—The amount invested in wood houses in Boston is $1,500,000. The yearly appropriations for education are $1,200,000, while the amount raised for all other city expenses is only $870,000. The amount expended for instruction in the common schools of massachusetts last year, was $4.50 for each child between five and fifteen years of age in this State. This is unquestionably the best commentary ever afforded upon Boston influence: if there be any city out of massachusetts which touches the outer edge of the shadow of an approach to it, we know not where the place is.—*Worcester Ægis.*

An extraordinary eclipse of the sun will take place on the 26th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1806, since which there has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1830, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was obscured.

The ladies of South Carolina have formed a "Calhoun Monument Association" for the purpose of raising money by private subscriptions, to erect a monument to the memory of that statesman.

Homely people with noble hearts are like sweet flowers that do not appeal to the eye, because they pour out their life in fragrance, and win our hearts by association.

☞ We have just time to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hall and Sackett, Fayetteville. *More Anon.*

Married,

In Raleigh, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. Mason, WM W HOLDEN, Esq., Editor of the North Carolina Standard, to Miss LOUISA V., daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq.

Died,

In this County, on Monday the 6th inst., after an illness of nine days, WINNIFRED, Wife of OLLIN COOR and daughter of WM. ROUSE, in the 31st year of her age.

The deceased was numbered among the best of women as wife, mother, friend. No ordinary language of the living tongue could do simple justice to the amiable qualities of her feeling heart—once buoyant with lively hope, now cold and lifeless as the silent dust. But we may not speak her virtues in empty words. Her eulogy is written in the untold acts of kindness and charity that crowded her brief existence, and endeared her to all classes, especially the children of want and sorrow. A monument of marble may tell the traveller or devoted friend where her dust lies mouldering, but long will the child of want enquire "where is she." For her, as dead, friendship will shed a bitter tear, gratitude will mourn her as its last best friend, but who will measure the tears of of affection, or vainly set limits to the anguish of love! of love shared by a fond, indulgent husband and six children, who must mourn an absence that knows no return. But though the tear of sorrow flows yet, there is room for much consolation. Her disease which was acute and full of sad affliction, was meekly submitted to, and her last moments were those of peace and christian hope. Calmly did she yield up her struggling spirit to the Author of her faith, before whom, it is to be hoped, it now sings the harp of melody in praise to God. May this bereavement be as suggestive to her friends and relatives as it is afflictive to those whose unmitigated sorrow command the deepest sympathy. May she rest in peace! COM.

On Thursday morning, 9th March, WM. MCLEOD, in the 41st year of his age—he died in the Communion of the Episcopal Church, in the confidence of a holy hope, and in the full assurance of acceptance with Christ his Saviour, and in confidence of this, his friends may gain much comfort, knowing that they may go to him, but that he cannot return to them.—[*Com*

In Newbern, very suddenly, on the evening of the 22d February, JOHN L. DURAND, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

At her residence in Johnston county on the 6th instant of congestion of the brain, Mrs. DIANNA HOLT, in the sixty third year of her age, leaving six beloved children and many devoted friends to mourn her irreparable loss.

RECEIPTS.

Benjamin Patrick, $2; Master Thos. P. Crawford, $2; J. T. Winfield, $2; W. J. Archbell, $2; H. D. Ecklin, $2; Thos. S. Jones $2; Josephus Edwards, $2; J. A. Orrell, $2; Daniel H. McCabe, $2; R. M. Gaskill, $2; Robert Tripp, $2; Joseph Tripp; $2; Col. W. H. Tripp, $2; Bryan T. Bonner, $2; Joseph B. Simpson, $2; A. M. Beacham, $2; Lot O. Evett, $2; Josephus Peel, $2; Charles R. Prescott, $2; Charles Brinston, $2; Arthur Miller, $1.60; J. B. Sawyer, $1,60; Britton Sawyer, $1,60; Nathan Hooker, $1,60; Jonathan Pearson, $1.

The Markets.

[Reported expressly for the New Era.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,—Mar. 14, 1854.

Bacon,	9	@ 9½	Feathers,	60	@ 40
Beeswax,	60	@ 26	Corn,	110	@ 00
Candles—			Oats,	70	@ 00
Fayetteville mould,		16	Peas,	161	@ 00
Adamantine,	30	@ 35	Swedes Iron,	00	@ 5
Sperm,	40	@ 50	English,	3½	@ 4
Coffee, Rio,	13	@ 13½	Nails,	00	@ 6
Laguira,	11½	@ 12	Oils, Linseed,	75	@ 80
St. Domingo,	10	@ 10½	Tanner's,	65	@ 70
Lard,	13	@ 15	Sack Salt,	1 75	@ 0 00
Cotton—			Alum "	28	@ 350
Strictly prime,	00	@ 10½	Sugars—		
Prime to fair,	9½	@ 09	Loaf,	10	@ 11½
Cotton Bagging—			Crushed,	9½	@ 11
Gunny,	14	@ 15	St. Croix,	00	@ 9
Dundee,	12½	@ 15	Porto Rico,	7	@ 8½
Burlaps,	10	@ 12	N. Orleans,	6	@ 8
Domestic Goods—			Tallow,	10	@ 0
Bro. Sheeting, 4 qr.		8	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	@ 4
Osnaburgs,	00	@ 10	White Lead,	2½	@ 3
Cotton yarns,	16½	@ 17	Window Glass—		
Flour, super.	7 50	@ 0 00	8x10	2	@ 2½
" fine,	7 25	@ 0 00	10x12	2½	@ 3
" X	7 00	@ 0 00	Wool,	25	@ 00

WILMINGTON, March 11.

TURP.—Nearly or quite all of last year's crop of Turpentine having already been brought to market, the receipts are now light, and principally confined to small parcels. We hear of no further sales yesterday, and this morning only 90 bbls have been sold at $4 25 for yellow, $3 40 for virgin, and $2 35 for hard, per 280 lbs. There is a lot now on market for which above figures have been offered, but not sold.

SPTS. TURP.—In this article we hear of no transactions since our yesterday's report. The arrivals are moderate, and the larger portion is for shipment; the stock on market is light. Buyers readily offer 62 cents per gallon; but sellers refuse this price, and are firm in holding at 64, 64 a 65 cents.

ROSIN.—We note sales yesterday of 700 bbls. No. 2 Rosin at 1 20 a $1 37 1-2 per bbl, as in quality. No transactions in Common

TAR.—Is in good enquiry, with an upward tendency in price. Sale yesterday of 60 bbls at $2 25 per bbl, and this morning 160 bbls., with the privilege of the alleanee (if any) to-day

PEAS.—A small lot Cow Peas sold this morning at $1 per bushel; supply very light, and good demand.

WHITE BEANS.—A small parcel sold this morning at $1 25 per bushel.—*Journal.*

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by the 13th instant, of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the trade at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections. HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1854. 46-tf.

MULES! MULES.

W. H. HORTON & BROTHER will be at Goldsboro on the 13th of March next, with a lot of fine Kentucky mules, and respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to give them a call, as they are confident that an examination of their stock will secure a sale.

Goldsboro, March 1, 1854. 44—3t.

JOS. W. GLASS

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

ROOMS on East Center Street, over the Store of Messrs. Borden and Bridgers.

Calls to any of the adjoining Counties attended to punctually.

Goldsboro', Feb. 14th, 1854. 42-1y.

CONTRACTOR, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors, made and repaired at the shortest notice.

All communications through the Post Office, punctually attended to. W. B.

Goldsboro', May 5, 1852 ?—

TO BE RENTED.

And Possession given immediately

THE ground floor of Odd Fellows Hall, at present occupied as the office of the North Carolina Republican. The building is situated in the immediate center of business, and is one of the best stands in town for a mercantile or mechanical establishment.

For terms &c. apply to M. ALBRITTON.

Goldsboro,' N. C. Feb. 28. 1854. 44—tf.

SCHOOL NOTICE—SPECIAL.

THE present session of this Institution will close on Friday, the 28th day of April, and the second session will commence on the 1st day of May, and close the last day of November.

The Spring and Summer uniform will consist of Brown or Green plaid Ginghams, for School Dresses, and White Cambric or Jaconett Muslin for Church Dresses. Plain Straw Bonnets, trimmed with white on the outside, and within to suit the complexion.—Plain Black Silk scolloped Capes to be worn with the white Dresses.

JAMES H. BRENT, *Pres't.* 45-tc.

☞ Papers copying our School Advertisement will please publish this till 1st May.

TAKE NOTICE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE Stockholders of Goldsboro' Female College are requested to meet in the College Buildings on Wednesday the 12th April, and from day to day till our business under their jurisdiction is attended to

JAS. H. BRENT.

Goldsboro', March 11, '54. 55-3w.

☞ Town Papers copy.

NEW FIRM.

DR. Wm. H. Moore, having purchased the interest of his brother, J. S. Moore, in the Goldsboro' Drug Store, the firm will be continued as heretofore, under the name of Vaughan & Moore.

Goldsboro', March 11, '54.

SETTLE UP.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of A. B. Vaughan and John L. Moore, will please make immediate payment, as the business must be settled up. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 13th, '54.

CHOCOLATE.—A supply of French and American just to hand and for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3rd, '54.

GARDEN SEED.—We are prepared to supply our customers with good and fresh seed of all the kinds most commonly sown.

ANDREWS & WASHINGTON.

Feb. 6th, '54

POTASH! POTASH!! POTASH!!!—We have just received another supply of Potash.—The best Soap can be made with it in from 4 to 6 hours, *at any time of the Moon, and stir* as you like. For sale in quantities to suit

at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S Drug Store.

March 3rd, '54.

PAINTS, Oils, and Window Glass.—Just to hand and for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists.

March 3rd, '54.

FORTY-TWO Thousand Segars.—Forty two Thousand Segars of common and choice brands, from 5 to 60 dollars per thousand. For sale at

VAUGHAN & MOORES, Drug Store.

March 3rd, '54.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—One Gross Barry's Tricopherous, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Just rec'd and for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3d, '54.

LYONS KATHARION.—A large supply of Lyons Katharion, for sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single bottle, at proprietors prices, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3rd, '54.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.—One 15 cent. package is warranted to go further than 3 lbs Coffee alone, and is acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever tried before. Try it and only at

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3rd, '54.

EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief.—A large supply of all kinds, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3rd, '54.

PATENT MEDICINES.—All kinds of Patent Medicines, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

March 3d, '54.

JOHNSON HIGH SCHOOL.

ELEMENTARY AND CLASSICAL, situated six miles north of Smithfield. The present Session of this Institution, commenced on the 20th ult. Tuition, for five months, in the elementary department, $8 to $10. Classical $15. Board in the best of families, including all necessary expenses, $5 per month.

S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B., *Principal.*

PHARAOH RICHARDSON, LAZARUS PEARSON, LUCKFORD RICHARDSON. } *Trustees.*

March 8, 1854 45 tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Furniture, Lime, Carriages, &c.

THE Subscribers, have an assortment of the above articles, now at Waynesboro, and will replenish from time to time as occasion may require, all of which will be sold at Wilmington prices, say for No. 10 plows, $2; No. 11, $2 12½; No. 60, $2 25; other Nos. in proportion.

Dutch Fans, Straw Cutters, &c., equally cheap.—In Furniture we have,

Bedsteads from $4 to $8.

Chairs " $4 to $12 per set.

Bureaus, Tables, Sideboards, &c. &c.

Proportionally cheap Carriages of all descriptions.

Potomac Lime worth 50 per cent more than Thomaston lime, at $2 per cask.

Terms, cash on delivery.

March 8 45-3t] DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received for the building a Bridge across neuse river at Basses old Ferry until 12th of April 1854.

SILAS COX. MICAJAH COX. H. GRANTHAM. } Committe.

Goldsboro', March 8, 1854. 44—4t.

WAYN INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

GOLDSBORO,' N. C.

WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.

John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.

Miss. Emily Webb, Principal of the Female School.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall Term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare pred. should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admision &c., address the Principal.

JOHN A. GREEN, Sec't'y.

Goldsboro', 2d Nov., 1853. 29—

☞ The papers publishing our advertisement will please make it correspond with this and copy 4th Tech January

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.

VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro, N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne County, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina.—They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid		6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)	
5 " Benzoic "		20 Rolls Emp Adhesive	
10 " Citric "		All kinds of Extracts and	
25 oz Hydrocyanic do		Confections	
5 Carboy's Sulphuric	do	50 lbs Hoffman's Anodyne	
3 do Nitric	do	10 " Fowler's Solution	
3 do Muriatic	do	25 " Goulard's Ext Lead	
20 lbs Sulphuric Aeth.		10 " Iodine	
3 Carboy's Spts. Nitre		10 " Iodide Potassae	
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid		10 "Citrate Iron	
5 Carboy's Aqr Ammonia		20 oz do do and Qui.	
3 do Spts		20 " Lactate do	
50 lbs Carbonate		50 " Balsam Copaiba	
25 " Liq Ammonia		100 " Quinine	
5 " Tartar Emetic		10 doz Seidlitz Powders	
5 " Pulv Antimonial		100 gals. Castor Oil	
5 " Golder Sulphur	do	100 " Flor Sulphur	
25 " Blue Mass		10 bbls Glue	
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth		5 " Printer's Glue	
35 " Calomel [Opt]		20 lbs Opium [Turky]	
25 " Gum Camphor		Shakers Herbs	
200 " Chloride Lime		50 " Gum Arabic	
20 " Chloroform		25 " do Assafoedita	
50 " Peruvian Bark		1 Bale Senna Alix	

PATENT MEDICINES.

50 doz Mexican Mustang Liniment		12 " Horseman's Hoop	
24 " Hoofland's German Bitters		12 " Carter's Spanish Mixture	
A large supply of Drs Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand		6 " Gray's Ointment	
		10 " Green Mountain do	
		A large supply of Greaf euberge Medicines	
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral		R. R. R. Remedies, and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.	
24 doz Brown's Essence of Jam Gingers			

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

125 kegs Pure White Lead		50 " Chrom Green Dry	
90 " Extra	do	and in Oil	
40 " No 1	do	50 " Chrom Yellow do	
25 " Zinc Paint		25 " Prussian Blue	
1 bbl Drop Black		4 bbls Linseed Oil	
1000 Yellow Ochre		1 " Copal Varnish	
2 casks Spanish Brown		10 cans Conch do	
2 " Venetian Red		1 bbl Japan do	
5 kegs Red Lead		1 " Black do	
5 " Litharge		&c., &c., &c., &c.	
1100 lbs Putty			

GLASS WARE, &C.

50 gross Vials, assorted		125 boxes French and A	
5 crates 3 hhds of Druggist's shop Furniture		merican Window Glass.	

PERFUMERY, &C.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm (who as a druggist, is second to none in the State) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and, adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having sold this much, we make our bow to the Public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN. WILLIAM. H. MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 27 1853. 2

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES. AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz.

1

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative,)

2

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)

3

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place *all* Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.—Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood," and but twenty cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "Farmer's Guide," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburg, and Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols, royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, $6.

The work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market. 45—4t.

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.

A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists & Apothecaries.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6

Humorous.

FRENCH ENGLISH.—"Vat a ver comiqu language de Anglais is," said a French gentleman one day at table. "Do you think so?" "Oui, ver drol. I tell you. I vonted to see Angland; ver good, I come to Dovers. I vas ver much hungry, Vel, I look in my dictionaire for *potage* —s-o-u-p-e, sope. "Madame," said I to the landlady, "I vil take some sope, si you please." In von minute de lady becom me. I vent vid her to ze chambre. "Dis is soap," said she, "and vatere." "Pardon, madame; not savon, but sope." "Dis is soap," said madame. "No, no, madame, not dat; potage sope." "Vel, sare, dis is sope." Parbleu, madame! de sope—sope, comprenez vous?" "Dis is soap, sare." "Dat sope! potage madame! I am not von imbecile—von fool. I vant de sope, potage—not von lump of savon sape, madam!" But she would not understand; and so, sare, I vash my hand vid de savon, and vent to bed. "De hand ver vere clean, but for de vant of de sope de stomach vas vere empty."

Sometime after the peace of 1815, a distinguished officer of the English navy visited the Constitution, then just new at Boston, for a Mediterranean cruise. He went through the ship accompanied by Captain —— of our service.—"Well, what do you think of her?" asked the latter, after the two had gone through the vessel and reached the quarter deck again. "She is one of the finest frigate if not the finest frigate I ever put my foot on board of," returned the Englishman, "but, as I must find some fault, I'll just say that your wheel is one of the clumsiest things I ever saw, and is unworthy of the vessel." Captain —— laughed, and then explained the appearance of the wheel, saying, "When the Constitution took the Java, the former's wheel was shot out of her. The Java's wheel was fitted on the Consitution to steer with, and although we think it ugly, as you do, we keep it as a trophy."

BLOWING UP THE ICE.—Several experiments have been made within the past three or four days to see whether it may be practicable to open a channel across the river for the ferry boats, by blowing up the ice with powder. A two gallon keg, filled with powder, was sunk to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, near the Illinois shore, opposite Pine street, and it was fired by means of a blasting fuse, run through a copper tube. The explosion produced no effect except cracking the ice for some distance around, and making a loud report. Another attempt was made on this side of the river, with little better success.—*St. Louis Paper.*

A VOUCHER.

A man once went to purchase a horse of a Quaker.

"Will he draw well?" asked the buyer.

"Thee will be pleased to see him draw."

The bargain was concluded, and the farmer tried the horse, but he would not stir a step. He returned, and said—

"That horse will not draw an inch."

"I did not tell thee that he would draw, friend; I only remarked that it would please thee to see him draw; and so it would me, but he would never gratify me in that respect."

A person describing the recent destruction of the steamer Georgia, at New Orleans, by fire mentions the following incident; "An individual was pointed out to us among the survivors. He was apparently about forty years old and from Georgia. On our inquiring if he had lost any of his family, he replied—"O, nobody but my wife and a small gal.' 'How many children had you, sir?' 'Seven in all,' 'Not dad,' said a strapping boy of sixteen, 'you had eight—there was Jim, and Dave, and Sal, etc., etc.' 'Well, I 'lieve you're right,' said the father, and coolly walked on.'

A lawyer and a doctor were discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient.—"Mine," said the disciple of Lycurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era. Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was a criminal case in law." "True," rejoined Esculapius, "but my profession is coeval with creation itself. Old mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a surgical operation." The lawyer dropped his green bag.

CHANCE OF GETTING MARRIED.—Fanny Fern says she is ready to jump at the first offer of marriage and presents her qualification as follows:

"I have very black eyes and hair, and am very petite. I am as sensitive as the "Mimosa," spirited as an angel, and untamable as chain lightning. Can make a pudding or write a newspaper squib, cut a caper, and crowd more happiness or misery into ten minutes than any Fanny that ever was christened.

It is customary, among business people, to square up their books, and take account of stock. A well known business man on —— street, recently, met a fellow merchant. "Ay——, how are you?" "O, bussy, bussy, very busy taking account of stock." "Are you?" was the response; "well, it's a great bore, ain't it? but, thank God, I'm saved the trouble—the Sheriff came and took account of all my stock last week!"

The following is "fearful," besides being slightly original. We find it in the *Literary Museum*: Mr. Museum, if a dog's tail is kut away intirely, would it not interfear with his lowcomotion? Answer.—Not egzactly—it might not affect his carriage, but it would entirely stop his waggin.

Jones asked a friend to go with him to church "No," said the gentleman "I'll send my wife—I never go to church except by proxy." "Ah," said Jones, "I am afraid that people who worship God by proxy, must expect to go to heaven the same way.

Lord Holland told of a man remarkable for absence of mind, who, dining once on a shabby repast with a friend, fancied himself in his own house, and began to apologise for the wretchedness of the dinner.

A London witness have described himself as a "penman" was asked in what department of literature he wielded his pen and he replied that he penned sheep in the Smithfield market.

SHOULDN'T WONDER.—Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

The man who made a spoon for the foot of the mountain, is now engaged on a hat for the head of discourse—after which, he will manufacture a plume for General Intelligence.

The man who was charged with electricity has been acquitted.

GOLDSBORO'

STEAM MILL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he has just put up a splendid Steam Grist Mill in the town of Goldsboro', and is ready to furnish

Fresh Ground Meal, Homony, Cracked Corn, and Husk.

He will grind for Farmers at the usual rates of toll. He will give the market price for 20,000 bushels of Corn, delivered at his Mill, near the Warehouse, in Goldsboro'. Always on hand and for sale, Flour, Lime, and Hair. D. L. BURBANK.

Goldsboro', Dec. 1, 1853. 32—tf.

JOHN A. PARKER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,

AND

Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

Wilmington, May, 1852. 2—y.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

B. H. STAMMIRE has just returned from Baltimore, where he laid in a supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which cannot be surpassed in the State of North-Carolina, as regards style and workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. Hopkins & Fairchild, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States.

My Stock consists of Dress, Frock, and Saque Coats, of all colors and qualities; a great variety of Pantaloons, from the finest to a very common article; Vests of all kinds; Shirts, Drawers, and Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, and Opera Ties; Socks, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers, Carpet Bags, &c.

I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining Counties will call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most Fashionable Goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern market.

B. H. STAMMIRE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN,

In the New Brick Building on Main street,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their unusually large and comprehensive assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

comprising everything of Foreign and Domestic manufacture usually kept at the South, to wit:

Silks, Cashmeres, Mouslines, Alpaccas, Merinos, French, English, and American Calicoes, Silk and Velvet Trimmings, for Dresses, &c.; Sup. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery of every size, variety, and description; Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths, and Towelling.

A very large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats and Caps.—Every description of Gentlemen's, Ladies' Youths'; and Children's Bootees, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c. Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

All of which, with numerous other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or the usual time of credit. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4, 1853. 25—

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. CASTEX respectfully announces to the Ladies of Goldsboro', and surrounding country, that she is now receiving and opening at her Store on West Centre St., (well known as the Office occupied by Dr. Evans,) a fresh and well selected assortment of

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS,

of every description, consisting in part of the following articles:

Silk, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Head-Dresses, Dress Silks, Ladies Dress Caps; an excellent assortment of Trimmings of the latest styles; Under-sleeves, Collars, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Plaid Ginghams, Laces and Edgings; Cloaks and Mantillas, Sacks, for children; Boys' Hats and Caps. Also an assortment of Candies for the youthful folks.

Her goods were selected under her own supervision, and she will guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may desire articles which are durable, and at the same time fashionable.

Mrs. C. is also prepared to execute all orders of workmanship in her line of business, having in her employ competent Dress-Makers and Milliners.—She earnestly solicits a full share of patronage from a generous public.

Goldsboro', Oct. 12, 1853. 25—tf.

DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Wayne that he has permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro'. Having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the last three years in the South West, and from his previous, almost entire success, he is led to hope he may receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He may be found at all times at his office, opposite Dr. Davis', during the day, and at the residence of Mr. Stammire at night, when not professionally engaged. 20—tf

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ TWO WOOD WORKMEN and ONE CARRIAGE PAINTER, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given.

Prompt attention is requested, as the hands are wanted immediately. Address, "Jericho, Wayne County." JAMES M. DAVIS.

White Hall, June 29, 1853. 10—tf

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE next session of this School will commence on the first Monday in January, under the management of the present incumbent, Mr. J. D. Campbell, A. M. Principal, aided by competent assistants.

For further particulars, address the Principal.

J. C. SLOCUMB, *Secretary.*

Everittsville, Wayne Co., Dec. 20, 1853. 35—tf.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of McCONNELL & TOWNSHEND, for the purpose of furnishing WOOD-GAS LIGHT throughout the United States of America, by virtue of a Patent granted to Dr. Wm. P. McConnell, for the purpose of generating Gas, and the production of Tar, Coal, &c.

WM. P. McCONNELL,
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

Wilmington, May 26, 1853. 8—tf.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd of July next.

For particulars we refer the public to L. C. Graves, Principal, or H. A. Bizzell, M. D. Sec'y of the Trustees.

Clinton, January 30th, 1854. 40-1y.

LADIES, if you want a beautiful white complexion, call at Vaughan & Moore's, and get a cake of Bazin's Nymph Soap. It removes Freckles, Sun Burn, Tan, &c. Give it a trial.

Goldsboro, Oct. 4. 24—

FIRE WORKS.—A large supply of Edges Premium Fire Works and Fire Crackers can be found at the Drug Store of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro,' Dec. 22, 1853. 35.—

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL. A few [illegible] of Ayers Cherry Pectoral. Just received and for sale by VAUGHN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Dec. 20, '53.

PRIME OLD WINES AND BRANDIES, for medical purposes. For sale at the Drug Store.

Goldsboro', Dec. 20, '53.

GOLDSBORO'

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday; the 8th of May, 1854 under the control of the following faculty, and with the annexed expenses.

THE FACULTY.

REV. JAMES H. BRENT, *President*, Professor of Ancient Languages, Experimental Science and Mathematics.

Mr. , A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

Mrs. , Professor of Music.

Miss EMILY WEBB, Miss M. B. STAMMIRE, and Miss S. A. BRENT, Assistants in the various departments.

The exercises of the School will be divided into three parts. Primary, High School, and Collegiate.—The Primary will prepare for the High School and Collegiate. The High School will embrace a selected part of the Collegiate course. The usual reports will be made to parents on the Primary course. A student passing the High course will be entitled to a certificate of scholarship A student who has taken the Collegiate course will be entitled to a diploma.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Collegiate Classes.—Latin—All the course below Virgil and through the Eucolics.

Greek—All the course below the Anabasis, including the Gospel of John

Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c. Modern Languages—French, German and Italian. Olendorf's complete system, and one author in each language Literary—Histeay, Botany, Chemistry and Astronomy and English composition.

ORNAMENTAL.

Music, Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Embroidery,

PRIMARY.

Smith's Grammar complete; do. Geography do.; Davies' Arithmetic do.; Sand's Series do.; Goodrich's Latin Lessons; do. Greek do.; Davies' Elementary Algebra; Olendorf's primary system in French, German and Italian. The ornamental branches may be pursued in the Primary department—being regarded as the accomplishments, and not the essentials of an education.

EXPENSES.

Board per session	$50 no extras.
Tuition Primary department	7 to 15
High School	15 to 20
Collegiate	20

The ornamental brancnes extra, unless the whole course is taken, when $100 will cover the entire expense of board and tuition per session.

The Collegiate course will require four years, but students who are prepared can join advanced classes.

CHURCH.

The students may attend whatever church the parents prefer, always accompanied by a teacher.

VISITORS.

Visitors shall be received in the College only in the presence of a teacher, and visits shall be returned only under the same restriction, which does not apply to parents or guardians.

DOMESTIC.

The science of Cookery, House-keeping and Mantua making will form a part of the entire course.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

150 students can be comfortably accommodated in the College buildings.

SUPERVISION.

The students will be under the immediate supervision of the President, who will reside in the College, and will be assisted by the professors, teacheas and Board of Council.

BOARD OF COUNCIL.

RICHARD WASHINGTON,
WILLIAM K. LANE,
WILLIAM T. DORTCH,
WAITMAN THOMPSON,
JOHN C. SLOCUMB,
W. S. G. ANDREWS.

The blanks in the Faculty will be filled as soon as a selection is made from the numerous applicants. For further information address J. H. Brent, or any of the Board of Council.

Goldsboro' Dec. 22, 1853. 35—tf

Wil. Commercial, N. S. Whig, Newbern News, Wil. Journal, and Christian Advocate copy.

THE "NEW ERA" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

HAVING lately received a full supply of JOB PRINTING MATERIALS, of the newest and most fashionable styles, we are NOW prepared to do all kinds of

Book, Job, and Fancy Printing,

in a style inferior to none in the State, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Particular attention will be paid to

Bronze and Fancy Colored Printing,

And no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

KENNEDY & SMALL.

LOOK HERE!

The Greatest Patent of the Age!

LEATHER TANNED WITHOUT BARK!

RECENTLY PATENTED BY DR. D. KENNEDY.

THE subscriber most respectfully solicits the attention of all concerned in the Leather business, and the public generally, to this valuable improvement in the art of Tanning. By it a saving is effected of one-half in the expense, compared with the old process, by the use of Bark. The operation is performed in about one-fourth of the time. In the cost of the material there is a saving of fully one-half, and the same with regard to labor. But above all, it great advantages exist in this: the immensity of room required in the old process is almost entirely dispensed with, with a saving of capital amounting to more than half.

Further information on this subject, and specimens of all kinds of leather, and abundant testimony to the advantages of the process, may be obtained by calling on me, or H. R. Smeltzer, Agent, who will be in Goldsboro' in a few days, where he will remain for a short time, to dispose of rights on the most reasonable terms. Please call and make an examination of this great improvement.

DR. D. KENNEDY, Patentee.

June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

BUTT & GRANBERY,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE on hand (and are constantly receiving additions to their Stock) Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba Sugars; Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Clarified Brown and White Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba Molasses; G. A. and Brown Salt; Rio, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Manilla, and Old Government Java Coffee; Roe and Gross Herrings; Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Rice; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alspice; Mace; Segars; Tobacco; Starch; Pepper; Western Sides and Shoulders; Flour; Nails; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; O. L. D. Brandy; Schiedam Gin; Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; Swan Gin; N. E. Rum; Wild Cherry Brandy; Old W. I. Rum; Old Apple Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

July 21, 1853. 13—

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing at his Shop, in Goldsboro', SPIRIT BARRELS, of extra large size, which he will warrant to hold, or the price paid will be refunded.

JAMES DARBY

Goldsboro', April 11th, 1853.

A. MARTIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and General Agent,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

THE GREAT KENTUCKY

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

IT is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of six times as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation in America. Price, one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars.

It has been a well-established fact, for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, etc. We boldly assert, that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only preparation before the public, that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price and every pound, before being used, is subject to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

Bull's Sarsaparilla also contains the virtues of several other valuable medical roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the

Greatest Curative Agent in the known World!

This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring worm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, old Sores and Ulcers Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and is a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, far superior to Blue Mass or Congress Water, Salts, or Rolling Powders.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The truly wonderful and remarkable cures that have come under our immediate observation, have more than convinced us that Doctor Bull is a GREAT MAN, and that his Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the most valuable combination of vegetable extracts that the science of chemistry has yet produced. All success to the Doctor, in his new enterprise, say we.—*Louisville Courier.*

We agree with our neighbor of the Courier, that Doctor Bull is a great man, and his Sarsaparilla a GREATER BLESSING; and we are fully convinced that the Doctor with his Sarsaparilla, will create a far more enthusiastic excitement Just, than Barnum did with Jenny Lind. We would not have our readers to understand us as classing the Doctor and his Sarsaparilla with Barnum and Jenny Lind, because all who expend their dollar, for a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla will get its equivalent; and we have heard it silly hinted, that many after hearing the divine Jenny, and finding their pockets minus from ten to twenty dollars, thought it was paying pretty dear for the WHISTLE. One objection we have to Bull's Sarsaparilla, and ONLY ONE—it is so exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system, that, once in the habit of using it, it is equal to smoking fine regalias, chewing Langhtree's best, or drinking Walker's mint juleps—YOU CAN'T QUIT IT.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The above complimentary notices from the editors of the Louisville Courier and Democrat, were endorsed by Gen. D. Prentice, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal, in the following flattering notice.

There is no doubt in the world of the genuiness of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Some of the most scientific physicians in the city have applauded the Sarsaparilla; and what is a great deal better, the million applaud it, too. It is having a tremendous sale. The celebrated Jayne has from the profits of his medicine, built a granite palace in Philadelphia, seven stories high, and Dr. Bull if he chooses, can very soon build one twice as high as that. It is, we are told, very difficult for him to walk through our streets at all; as, he finds himself arrested, at every step, by grateful men and women, many of whom have traveled from great distances to look upon their benefactor, and to bless him for their wonderful restoration to health. The Doctor, with all his extraordinary merit, is very modest and retiring; yet, we trust that the Eastern cities will, in justice to themselves, give a fitting reception to the distinguished man who has made as glorious a campaign against human diseases as Gen. Scott made against the Mexicans.

NOTICE TO FEMALES.

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest female medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened, when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse and overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and, consequently, the happiness destroyed, then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists Nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies, generally, to adopt the use of this medicine, we would see far less suffering, disease and unhappiness, among them, than now exists; health would take the place of disease, the rosy cheek would succeed the pallid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miserable by continous suffering and affliction. At that critical period called the "turn of life," which is often attended with so much danger Bull's Sarsaparilla is found to exert a most beneficial effect. All ladies approaching this crisis, should be apprised of this fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admire a clear, beautiful, white skin and a rosy colored cheek! How often do we see persons not possessing this desideratum, "so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmetics, lotions, washes, paints, and coloring materials, to restore them to a semblance of what disease has deprived them of, and that too, with great injury to the skin. Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best cosmetic known. It beautifies the skin by removing every particle of morbid and diseased matter from the blood, making it pure, healthy, and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow and dark countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth. Ladies, abandon the use of paints and mixtures and use Bull's sarsaparilla, the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's Agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal, GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found, unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office: West side Fifth street, first door below Main, Louisville, Ky.

Sole agent at Goldsboro', GRISWOLD & CORB.

Sole agent at Wilmington, W. H. LIPPITT

14—1y.

LABOR IS HONORABLE!

THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of his fellow-citizens to his FORGE, situated on East Centre Street, next door to the office of the New Era, where he is carrying on the business of a Blacksmith, in all its various departments.

He manufactures and keeps on hand Grubbing Hoes, Plows, Staples, Hinges, &c.; repairs Axes, &c., making them almost equal to new, and does any business in his line that the wants of the citizens may require.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest and safest manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

He is always at his post, and feels best pleased when executing the orders of his customers, to whom he is thankful for past favors, and solicits their continuance, and more of them.

FREDERICK J. COX.

Goldsboro', June 3, 1852. 6—y.

B. D. FORD,

DEALER IN

Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Every variety of Marble Work, both for Building and Monumental purposes, kept constantly on hand.

Will be happy to attend to all calls in his line from the inhabitants of Wayne and the adjoining Counties

Goldsboro', April, 1852. 1—

IN ALL FAMILIES,

Being Prepared by a Regular Graduate and Physician of thirty years Experience.

DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physic, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare—names celebrated for Medical Science.

Being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the last thirty years, the following valuable Family Medicines, *each one suited to a specific disease:*

FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—*Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.—The greatest Discovery in Medical Science!*—This astonishing Preparation for raising any weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties.

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neural gia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole systam, it is almost miraculous in its effects. 50 cts. a bottle.

THE GREAT PAIN CURER.—*Do you suffer with any Pain?*—If you do you will find immediate relief by using *Dr. ROSE'S PAIN CURER.* It is the only preparation which cures, almost instantly, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, from Colds Pains in the Side, Back, or Limbs; Face, Ear, or Tooth Ache; Stomach or Bowels, Side or Back; Stiff Neck, Bruises, Corns, and Chilblains. Wherever you have pain, use the Pain Curer. Safe to all ages, price 12½, 25, and 50 cent bottles.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—*The Best Cough Syrup in the World*—There are many COUGH SYRUPS which are mere palliatives. Dr. Rose's celebrated *EXPECTORANT* or *COUGH SYRUP* not only relieves the worst cough, but it allays all irritation of the Lungs or Throat, subdues any Bronchial affection, cures the Asthma, and is decidedly the best preparation for Consumption and all Lung diseases known. In bottles at 50 cts. and One Dollar.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—This distressing and frequently dangerous complaint yields and is cured by *Dr. ROSE'S celebrated WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP.* It allays the cough, and prevents inflammation and dropsy on the chest. It frequently cures in one week, and gives instant relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never failing *CROUP SYRUP.* Price Twenty-five cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Dr. Rose's Fever and Ague Tonic.*—The ague being the most common form of disease, and indeed the forerunner of most if not all other diseases, demands for its radical cure a remedy which has been well tested, possessing full power to eradicate disease and strengthen the constitution. This mixture, having never failed in a single case, is pronounced by thousands to be that remedy. Price fifty cents.

THE ONLY CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.—Thousands have been cured of the above complaints, and tens of thousands more can be cured, if they will take *Dr. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, and his ANTI-BILLIOUS or RAIL-ROAD PILLS.* The Dyspeptic Compound acts directly on the Liver and Stomach, whilst the Pills carry off all secretions, keeping the bowels open and regular, also giving strength and appetite. These medicines contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form but possess great tonic, alterative, stomach and livor compounds, which never injure, but always improve the constitution, as thousands can testify.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation, Fifty cents.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific, a remedy for painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, One Dollar.

All of the above preparations, with Dr. Rose's Medical Adviser to Persons in Sickness and in Health, to be had of *VAUGHAN & MOORE*, Goldsboro'; *S. J. HINSDALE*, Fayetteville; *McNAIR & BAKER*, Tarboro'; *I. DISOSWAY*, Newberne, and all Dealers generally throughout the State.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—y.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

TAKEN or Stolen from my pocket, on last Friday evening, my Pocket Book, containing the following papers and money; one check on the City Bank, New York, No. 3181; one Note on John Massey for one hundred dollars, due over twelve months, the precise date not recollected; one note on George Daugtry, Jacob Baras and Eli Creach, securities, made payable to Reuben Wilder, guardian to Hillery Whitley, for one hundred and fifty dollars; also, a little the rise of three hundred dollars in Bank Notes.

I will pay a suitable reward to any person that will deliver me the said pocket book, papers, and money, or that will give me any information so that the thief may be apprehended.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above-named Notes or Check, or from paying them to any person except myself, as they are my property.

D. H. WHITLEY.

February 27, 1853. 43—tf.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber desires to inform the public that he has purchased the Stock and interest of Messrs. McRAE & HARRISS, in the

Agricultural Implement Business,

and intends adding every useful article in that line, until his assortment shall be complete.

Having made arrangements with the most prominent manufacturers to have his Implements made to order, will enable him to have the best of each kind He intends to sell them at the lowest price a good article can be afforded at. His old rule of having but one price, will be strictly adhered to in this branch of his business also.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber has established the following prices for his Lumber from this date, viz:

When delivered at my North-Carolina Mill, near Hood Swamp, for merchantable lumber $10 per 1000 feet; for rough edge—$5 per 1000 feet.

When delivered in Goldsboro' with my own teams $14 @ $15.

☞ All bills payable immediately on the delivery of the lumber, as the cash system will be inflexibly adhered to. WM. J. ROUSE.

Goldsboro', N. C., June 1, 1853. 6—tf.

LOST.

ONE Promissory Note made payable by Furnifold Jernigan to James Kelly, for one thousand dollars, and dated about 7th or 8th of September, 1851. All persons are forbidden from trading for said note, and the said Jernigan is hereby forewarned from paying said note to any person save myself.

JAMES KELLY.

Goldsboro', 6th April, 1853. 48—tf

THOMAS PRIDGEN having determined to do all the good in his power to the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, in his way of altering Horses, gives notice, that he will have a brake prepared at his residence in Everittsville, where he will castrate Horses for $1 per head and scar if required.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make payment forthwith, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JETHRO MURPHREY.

July 21 1853. 13—tf.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, &c.—

150 Kegs Pure Lead,
50 do Extra do
40 do No. 1 do
100 lbs Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil,
50 do do Yellow do
10 Bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint,
2 Bbls. Linseed Oil,
100 do Terra De Scienna,

For sale very low for cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 53. 19—

TO THE LADIES.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles, which we will be happy to show them at all times.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries.

GEO. V. STRONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately in the rear of Dr. Dewey's, opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.

May 12, 1853.

JOS. W. GLASS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

AT MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.

October 4, 1853. 24—

S. W. WHITAKER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

Wilmington, N. C.,

Keeps on hand all the latest publications out; also, standard Literary, and Schools Books, Blank Books, Fancy Articles, Globes, the popular periodicals, &c.

Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.

Wilmington, June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

CAROLINA HOTEL.

Partnership Notice.

R. B. WOOD, Proprietor, has this day associated with in this Hotel business, NATHANIEL B. VINCENT. Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope for a continuance of the same.

R. B. WOOD,
N. B. VINCENT.

Wilmington, June 1, 1853. 81f.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

M. E. KENNEDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Goldsboro' for an unlimited period, in Odd Fellows' Hall, where he will be pleased to see all who desire Likenesses of themselves, children, or friends. His Pictures are taken in the latest and most approved style, and he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a sitting. Call and see specimens.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Fifth Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, Oct. 10, having engaged the services of J. D. Baker, A. B., for ten months, and the pupils will be entirely under his charge.

The course of instruction will be thorough and exact, and conducted, as far as practicable, with a view to the future pursuits of the students. The discipline will be strict and uniform, always enforced with a regard to the moral improvement of the pupils.

Scholars will be admitted at any period of the session, although it is desirable that they should attend as early in the Session as possible.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

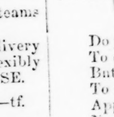
The Junior Department including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$ 6 00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	8 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Linear and Perspective Drawing, &c.,	12 00
Latin, Greek and French Languages,	15 00

Board, including washing and fuel, may be obtained at $5 per month.

T. W. WHITLEY,
JAS. M. WHITLEY,
ELIJAH ATKINSON,
Trustees.

Johnston County, N. C. October 5th, 1853 27—tf.

J. M. ROBINSON,



Importer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Iron Axle-trees, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Cast Steel Hoes, Iron and Steel Hoop-Iron, Brass-Hoops, Rivets, &c., &c.

His Stock is now very full and complete, with many additions of new and useful articles in the Housekeeping line.

Merchants who are disposed to patronize Southern establishments, are guaranteed all articles in his line as low as they can be procured North.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

Transient and Permanent Boarding.

THE Subscriber having rented that large and commodious House, on the

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

known as the "LONDON HOUSE," has had it thoroughly cleansed and painted throughout, and refitted in a handsome and comfortable manner, for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. His Table will always be supplied with the best which this market affords, and no effort will be spared calculated to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

SECOND STOCK FOR FALL 1853.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL AND WINTER Goods, making their Stock larger than ever offered by them at this season, Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of merchants of the Interior.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid.

HALL & SACKETT

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1853. 21—tf

**HAIR